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1990 Report of Gifts (105 pages)

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**1990 Report of Gifts to the South Caroliniana Library by
Members of the Society**

*Announced at the 54th Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)
Annual Program
25 May 1990*

- **"To Live in Memory..."** – *Keynote Address (14 April 1989) by Geddeth Smith*
- Gifts to Manuscripts Collections
- Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana
- Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

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University of South Carolina

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The
South Carolina
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1840



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South Caroliniana
Library
1940

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Friday, May 25, 1990

MR. FLYNN T. HARRELL, *President, Presiding*

Reception and Exhibit 5:30
South Caroliniana Library

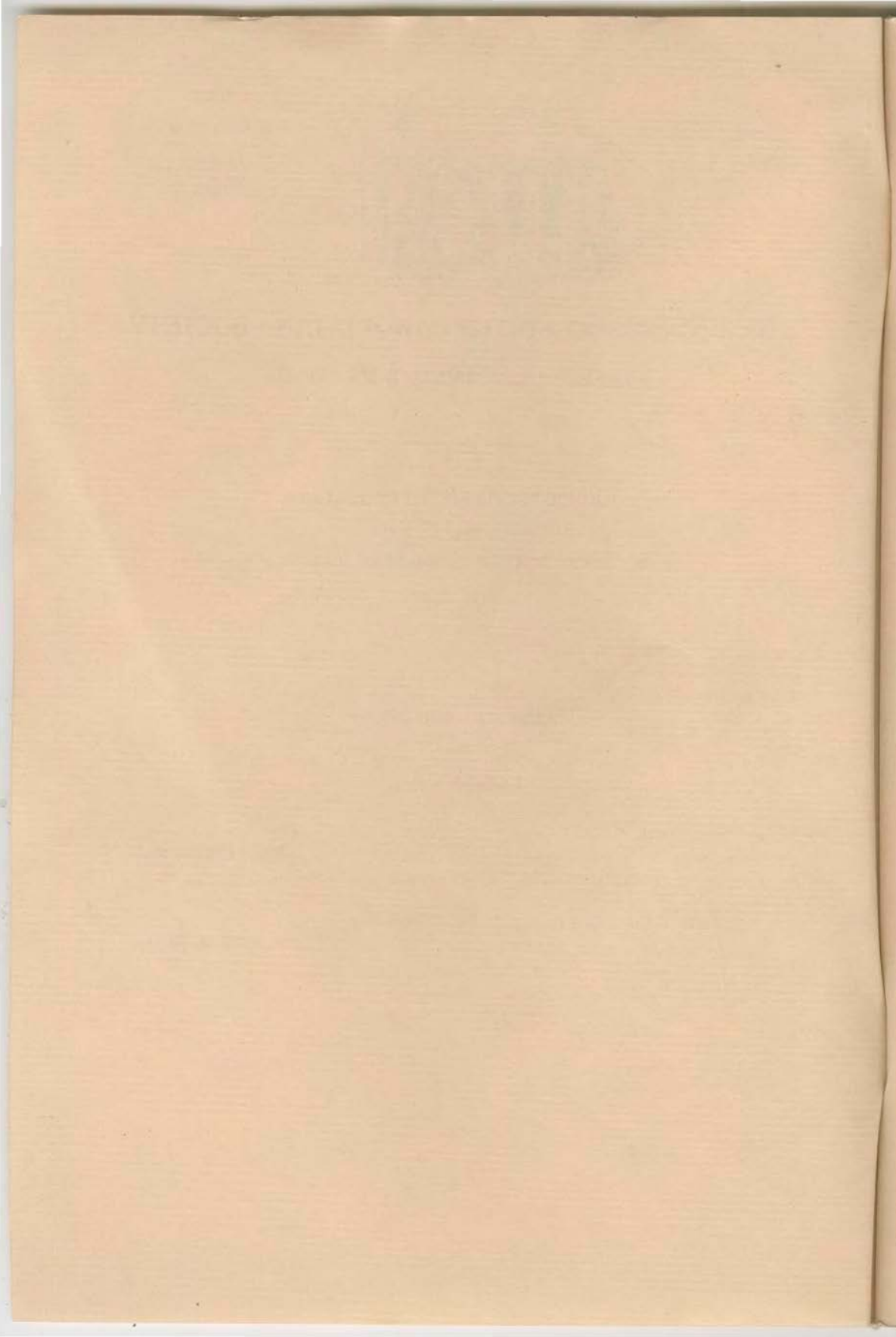
Dinner 7:30
Radisson Hotel

Business Meeting

Welcome DR. JAMES B. HOLDERMAN
President, The University of South Carolina

Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary

Address DR. JOHN M. BRYAN



53RD ANNUAL MEETING
ADDRESS BY MR. GEDDETH SMITH

"TO LIVE IN MEMORY..."

I was very honored when Allen Stokes wrote me this last fall and invited me to speak at this annual meeting of the South Caroliniana Society, because although I have lived in New York City for many years now, and the late Dr. Claude Neuffer even once inscribed one of his books to me as "a remembrance of South Carolina for you in your exile north of the Potomac," I still consider myself a South Carolinian, as indeed I am by birth and upbringing, and I am very proud of it.

Isadora Bennett, who was the wife of Daniel Reed (whom some of you may remember as one of the directors of the Town Theatre in Columbia), once told me that when she and her husband moved to New York City to continue their careers in the theatre, she as a publicist and he as an actor, they enrolled their children Susan and Jared, both of whom, incidentally, were to make names for themselves as performers, in the Friends Academy, that fine old Quaker school on Stuyvesant Square across from St. George's Church in lower Manhattan. As part of their orientation the children were required to fill out a questionnaire, and in the blank for religion Jared wrote "South Carolinian." Well, I think I understand something of what Jared was saying, but as a fifth generation descendant of up-country Scotch-Irish Covenantors and Seceders, I believe that at Jared's age, I myself would probably have answered that question, "A.R.P."--which would have confused the Quakers even further, since those Associate Reformed Presbyterians who were left in New York City at the end of the 18th century, unlike their southern brethren, had long since merged with their Presbyterian cousins.

So I am honored to be here and especially during the University of South Carolina Year of the Arts, to bring you some of my thoughts about the meaning of the arts in our individual and communal experience.

Seventeen thousand years ago, during the Ice Age, when the continent of Europe was periodically covered with glaciers, when the English Channel was dry land, and when, as anthropologists believe, the entire human population of Europe numbered less than 100,000--in this cold, harsh, and distant world, a group of our remote ancestors made their way into a subterranean cave in the south of Europe near a place we now call Lascaux, France.

We can be sure that they carried their weapons with them, for they lived in a hostile and dangerous world; and around any turn of the cave's dark passageways they knew that they might meet their dreaded enemy, the ferocious and deadly cave lion. But weapons were not all they had with them. They brought engraving tools, pigments, and long

branches of wood. They built scaffolding with the wood branches, on which they could reach the highest parts of the cave; and by the flickering light of their torches they covered the surfaces of the cave's upper walls and ceiling with magnificent paintings. These paintings are still there. They are mostly of animals: horses, bison, deer (one painting depicts a stag with two spectacular nine-point antlers) and, most prominent of all, enormous bulls, majestic and mighty in appearance.

The Lascaux paintings are neither crude nor primitive. They were done by skillful artists, probably working in a tradition whose roots reach even further back into our prehistoric past than that remote period 17,000 years ago when scientists tell us that the Lascaux paintings were executed. They contain vibrant and brilliant color; they possess a powerful sense of line; and what is most astonishing, they have perspective. The artist or artists who painted them understood how to render to the human eye a three-dimensional figure on a two-dimensional surface. Perhaps Pablo Picasso best described the startling effect that the discovery of the Lascaux paintings has had on modern man. His remark was very simple. "We have invented nothing!" this great twentieth century master remarked.

The Lascaux paintings are not all that is known about the art of Ice Age man. There have been many other discoveries: among them a 25,000 year-old flute that tells us he had music; 14,000 year-old human heel prints stamped into the clay in front of two ancient figures of bison and hardened there for millennia, that tell us he most certainly had some kind of ritual dance; and a 26,000 year-old exquisitely carved ivory head known as the Venus of Brassempouy, that tells us that like the great sculptors and painters of the Italian Renaissance he also found beauty in human form.

It is important to realize that none of these artifacts that I mention had any practical use for our ancient ancestor. They may have filled his spiritual needs; they may have beguiled the time for him through many a dark and cold night, but they did not provide him with any of his basic needs: they did not clothe him, nor shelter him from the elements, nor put food in his mouth. He did not need them to survive. They were completely impractical, and as such ancient proofs that man does not live by bread alone. He never has.

Experts do not give precise reasons why the paintings at Lascaux were done. Some of them believe that they may have had some part in hunting rituals, but this is theory. However that may be, the artists certainly understood what was beautiful about the animals he hunted, and he has preserved his wonder, his amazement, and his delight in their shapes, their colors, their movement. But there is more. Much more. The terrified gaze that one artist has captured in the eye of a magnificent 18-point stag tells a vivid and moving story of both hunter

and hunted. It is a moment recorded with such truth that to look at that painting today is to share the moment of compassion and pity that the Ice Age hunter-artist felt for his prey eons ago. Perhaps that is one reason he did the paintings. He wanted to preserve something of his experience. As the great Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen expressed it, he wanted to "live in memory."

Artists have always been driven to do this and often against seemingly impossible odds. Many years ago in Bonn, Germany, I visited the birthplace of Ludwig von Beethoven; and I will never forget seeing the room in which he was born. It was a very small garret; and at the time it was completely unfurnished except for a bust of the great master himself mounted on a pilaster in front of which was a wreath, probably made of "Tannenbäumer," as the Germans call them, those great tall evergreens that grow in Germany, most profusely in the Black Forest. On the day of my visit the only light in the garret was pouring onto the bust and wreath from a small window in the roof. It was an unforgettable experience for me to stand in the door of the very room where one of the greatest geniuses that has ever lived had begun his restless, lonely, and troubled life. I fancied that much of his spirit was still there, that I had actually met him.

Then, thirty years later, when I was on vacation in Vienna with my wife, we visited Heiligenstadt, the small village to which as a mature and already celebrated composer Beethoven had fled in an attempt to escape the noise and distractions of Vienna and to find the refuge and the quiet that he needed in order to compose. Although Heiligenstadt has long since become a suburb of Vienna, the old part of the town has changed very little from the days when Beethoven lived there. You can even walk along the same quiet and wooded path at the edge of town where he composed parts of the "Pastoral Symphony."

We made a kind of pilgrimage to all the places where he had lived in Heiligenstadt, for he was seldom content with his living quarters; and since he was something of an eccentric and a celebrity as well, it was impossible for him to find the kind of privacy that he wanted. In one of these places we could even see the tower of the Michaelskirche through the very window that he had at that terrible moment in his life when he saw the bells in the tower move, realized that he could not hear them, and knew he was going deaf.

Deafness is a terrible thing, even more isolating and frightening, I have heard, than blindness; but think what it must mean to a musician, especially to a man like Beethoven, who had a profound sense of vocation, and who knew like all true geniuses always do that he had important things to get done. And yet, it was after his deafness had begun that he wrote the bulk of his greatest work: seven of the symphonies, three of the piano concertos, many of the great piano sonatas, much of his orchestral music, and those monumental late

string quartets. In none of his work, at least to me, does his passionate and courageous spirit live more powerfully in memory than in his last symphonic work, the Choral Symphony, that great paean of joy and praise in which he used the rhythms and text of Friedrich Schiller's "Ode to Joy." It is anything but the outpouring of a man defeated by disability. What a feast for the ears to hear it performed with full orchestra, chorus, and soloists! What a celebration of the human spirit!

George Bernard Shaw once said that in order for a play to succeed it must appeal primarily to the senses and to the imaginations of an audience. And this is as true of painting, sculpture, music, and the dance as it is for the theatre, for these are all forms of expression that allow us, as the audience or beholder, to use our senses and our imaginations to their capacities. And this is fun! We enjoy it. And we enjoy it because by using our senses and our imaginations to their capacities, we stretch our experience beyond what would otherwise be possible in one short lifetime; and in doing this we expand our comprehension, understanding, and knowledge of our own humanity.

I first became acquainted with the classical Greek plays in Dr. Irene Elliott's class here at Carolina. It was an acquaintance that in part sealed my fate, for it affirmed for me what I had already begun to believe about what the theatre could be at its best. We read all of the extant Greek plays including those racy comedies. Dr. Elliott was an extraordinary teacher and a charming Southern lady who with consummate tact and skill could take a class through some of the bawdiest dialogue that has ever been written without mentioning anything that at that less outspoken time was thought unmentionable. But that was far from what that course was all about. Besides Aristophanes, we read Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, and we discovered Greek tragedy.

Not many years later I had the great privilege of being in a production of Euripides' *The Trojan Women* directed by Margaret Webster with Eva LeGallienne in the leading role of Hecuba. Two superb artists interpreting a very great play. I believe that Miss Webster's direction of the chorus of Trojan women and Miss LeGallienne's performance as Hecuba must still live in the memory of audiences who saw that production. They certainly do in mine.

Here in the person of a consummate actress was the great figure of Hecuba, alive before our very eyes, the "mobled queen," as Shakespeare described her, an old woman who had lost everything in a wasteful and senseless war. Her home and her city had been destroyed, her husband and her son slaughtered on the field of battle. She had even had to see to the burial of the battered body of her little grandson, who had been cruelly thrown to his death onto the sharp rocks below the great walls of Troy by the victorious Greeks, who were determined to stamp out any possibility of succession in the royal line of King Priam. And yet,

as Hecuba was led away by her captors into slavery, it was not in defeat that she walked toward the long Greek boats, but as Miss LeGallienne portrayed her, with her chin held high, in dignity and courage, defeated to be sure, yet still triumphant over her victorious enemy.

The Greeks called the appropriate emotional response to tragedy "catharsis," a phenomenon I once heard defined by a director as "gaining the experience without paying the price." I like that definition. It is at the heart of what the theatre is all about. And the theatre as we know it today began with the Greeks. Perhaps I should say that it took a giant step with the Greeks, for I believe that it existed in the art of the storyteller in the caves of Lascaux long before the Greeks.

Scholars are not sure exactly how the classical Greek plays were performed, what parts were sung, what parts were chanted, what parts were spoken, or precisely to what degree music and dance were used in their performance. But these details are unimportant. I have seen these plays performed any number of ways from very realistic productions to highly stylized ones, and they still have a powerful impact. They live in the memory of Western civilization because the theatre of the ancient Greeks was not only meant to entertain. It was an institution that fulfilled a far more vital need in its audiences' lives, especially with the tragedies, for these plays dealt with the difficult and puzzling question of human suffering and of man's relationship to the gods.

It is impossible for me to talk about the Greeks and the great mythical figures that they loved to have impersonated on their stages without thinking of Martha Graham, for these same giant figures recur again and again in her work: Media, Jocasta, Clytemnestra, Phaedre.

To have seen Martha Graham dance was never to forget her. She was a powerful and charismatic presence onstage, and a great pioneer in the dance world. Her influence on the dance in our time has been enormous. I once heard Gordon Davidson, the distinguished artistic director of the Mark Taper Forum Theatre in Los Angeles, say that while working as her stage manager, he learned more about the theatre than he ever has from anyone.

Tyrone Guthrie once described the performance of a play as "mankind's most vivid way of telling a story." I know of no better description than that. In the live theatre the storytelling depends, for the most part, upon language and that most potent instrument of civilized man, the spoken word. I first began to experience the power that the spoken word can have as a child here in Columbia, in church and at my grandfather's and grandmother's supper table, listening to passages of the King James version of the Bible read aloud, those beautiful stories and parables of the Old and New Testament and the thrilling poetry of the Psalms. And then, as a student of Mary Lou Kramer and

Gene Crotty here at Carolina and at the Town Theatre, both of whom instilled in us a regard and care for language.

Certainly the part that language plays in theatrical performance must be one of the reasons why many of our greatest writers have chosen to write plays. As a result theatrical literature contains some of the greatest expressions of the human spirit that we possess. One of these, especially to the English-speaking world, is William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

This last summer I was in the play for the fifth time in my career. As an actor, I have had a delightful journey through it, beginning as various messengers, courtiers, and soldiers at the American Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Ct., moving in different productions through the years to Guildenstern, Horatio, the Player King, and finally this last summer at the New Jersey Shakespeare Festival as Polonius, which must surely be one of the best character roles ever written.

When the artistic director of the festival in New Jersey announced that he wanted to do the play uncut, many believed that the performances of the uncut version would last much too long and that half of every audience would leave before the play was over. But they were wrong. The performance was long. With two ten-minute intermissions it lasted three hours and forty-five minutes, and we sold out.

Audiences love the play, and they respond to it. I do too. I have heard it through scores of times, and I never tire of it. Why is it that its central character lives so vividly in our memory? In many ways he is an indecisive man, one might even call him a failure; he often appears most harsh and unforgiving to the people who love him the most, to his mother, to his lover, even to his faithful friend Horatio (whom on two occasions, you will remember, he very nearly insults). Hamlet kills Polonius, by accident to be sure, but yet he shows little remorse at this terrible accident.

We were doing the play in repertory with Tom Stoppard's *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*, and it was very easy for me, waiting in the wings for my cue after having played Polonius the night before, to sympathize with Rosencrantz's exasperation when he asks an imaginary Hamlet, "Why are you behaving in this extraordinary manner!" Of course, I am laboring a point. None of the characters in the play except Claudius knows the terrible secret that Hamlet shares with the Ghost and most importantly with the audience.

I believe it is not so much what Hamlet *does* as what he *says* that we admire. "What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a god! the beauty of the world, the paragon of animals! And yet to me what is this quintessence of dust?" Which one of us has not asked *that* question? But which one of us has asked it with such memorable and enduring

precision?

Mortality was something that Shakespeare never stopped thinking about. Along with the passage of time it is one of the great themes of the plays and of the sonnets as well; and, you remember, in the graveyard scene when Hamlet is holding the decaying skull of Yorick in his hand, he asks Horatio if this revolting relic is what Alexander the Great was eventually reduced to. "E'en so, my lord," is Horatio's inevitable reply. Why, then, says Hamlet, "may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander till he find it stopping a bung-hole?" Horatio is amused at this and thinks it is a bit far-fetched. "Not a jot," Hamlet quickly replies. "Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander returneth into dust; the dust is earth; of earth we make loam; and why of that loam (whereto he was converted) might they not stop a beer barrel?..."

Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away.
O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall t' expel the winter's flaw!"

And then, at that magnificent moment at the end of the play when Hamlet is bothered by a premonition of his own death, yet decides to go on with the duel that will end his life: "We defy augury; there's a special providence in the fall of a sparrow. If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, it will be now; if it be not now, yet it will come: the readiness is all. Since no man has aught of what he leaves, what is't to leave betimes? Let be."

We all know this. We all know we are mortal, that we must be ready to die, and that we can't take anything with us when we do. But Shakespeare, the poet and playwright, in the words of Hamlet, is affirming this knowledge for us. He is doing what every artist does, expressing what we already know in a beautiful and enduring form.

Not one of us has to be told that a statue of Michelangelo, a Rembrandt self-portrait, a Brahms symphony, a Verdi opera, a stunning performance of "Swan Lake" or a poem by Robert Frost is beautiful. We know it is. It is in the opportunity to reaffirm that knowledge that we find the pleasure and the meaning. And I believe that much of the pleasure and the meaning is in knowing that others have felt and have known the same things we do, that no man is an island, and that the spirit goes on, as it has for century upon century.

Certainly man's appreciation and celebration of beauty makes him unique. "Art," as G.K. Chesterton wrote in his essay on evolution, "is the signature of man." The Greeks and certainly the philosophers, sculptors, architects, and painters of the Florentine Renaissance, who were inspired by the ancient Greeks and Romans, went even further. To them the joy and pleasure that man feels in the presence of beauty is a reflection of his god-like nature, of his yearning for what is eternal

and of his understanding of what is eternal. I like the way that Thornton Wilder says this in the words of the Stage Manager in the last act of *Our Town*:

Now there are some things we all know, but we don't take'm out and look at'm very often. We all know that something is eternal. And it ain't houses and it ain't names, and it ain't earth, and it ain't even the stars...everybody knows in their bones that *something* is eternal, and that something has to do with human beings. All the greatest people ever lived have been telling us that for five thousand years and yet you'd be surprised how people are always losing hold of it. There's something way down deep that's eternal about every human being.

Well, I can't imagine its being expressed more eloquently than that. In the words of a New Englander from a small town named Grover's Corners in the provinces north of New York at the beginning of the twentieth century in a play that I believe will live in memory for as long as there are actors to perform it and audiences to see it.

So those are my thoughts about why the arts play such a vital role in the life of the individual and of the community. If my point of view has been somewhat slanted toward the theatre, it is because that is where most of my own experience has been; and any artistic experience is above all a highly personal one.

Certainly there is a great deal for South Carolinians to celebrate in a year dedicated to the arts. South Carolina Educational Television and the Spoleto Festival have achieved national and international prominence. Not far from us in Columbia stands a beautiful new arts facility. The excellent program of the South Carolina Arts Commission lends its support to an enormous diversity of arts organizations and individual projects as well.

While I was doing the research for my biography of Eliza Poe, I discovered that her generation of Americans supported an extraordinarily productive theatre that produced a repertory of modern and classical plays that equalled in its scope that of any of its contemporary theatres in London or on the Continent. Those early American theatres gave scenic artists, choreographers, dancers, singers, and musicians a constant opportunity to ply their trades. As you know, South Carolina was a leader in this, for during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the Charleston theatre attracted the finest actors in the country. I need only to mention that this was also the age of Washington Allston, John Singleton Copley, Thomas Sully, and Gilbert Stuart to show that we have had a vigorous artistic life from the very beginning of our national history--and don't let anybody ever tell you anything different. It is one of our most precious legacies, a tradition

that we must cherish, maintain, and nourish, not only for ourselves,
but for our children and for our children's children.

REPORT OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST YEAR

JOHN HENRY MCCRAY PAPERS, 1929-1989

This collection of thirteen and three quarters linear feet of manuscripts documents the life and work of journalist and politician John H. McCray (1910-1987), who, in a letter to a friend, 25 March 1960, appraised his own role as a regional black leader--"I have no importance other than serving as the medium in a small way through which most of us S.C. Negroes can pass into some degree of civic and political freedom." That medium would be defined by his sixteen-year tenure as editor of one of the chief black newspapers in the history of Southern journalism, the *Lighthouse and Informer*, as well as by his role in founding and leading the Progressive Democrats, for twenty years a force in South Carolina and national politics which McCray himself would claim as "the best organized and most dedicated group of Democrats working in behalf of the Negro party members in the nation." These two entities were to be inextricably linked through his career during the 1940s and 1950s, as the former provided a voice for the latter.

Born in Youngstown, Fla., McCray moved with his family to South Carolina at the age of six and grew up in the Lincolntonville area of Charleston County. His early interest in writing, speaking and public issues manifested itself during his years at Charleston's Avery Institute, where for three years he was the first honor student in his class, served as editor of the school newspaper, and repeatedly won prizes for his oratorical skills. He graduated from Avery as valedictorian in 1931 (with the highest four-year average of any student since 1872) and went on to receive a B.S. degree in Chemistry from Talladega College (Alabama) in 1935.

When McCray went to work as debit manager for the Charleston office of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, selling insurance and collecting premiums (1935-1938), he functioned simultaneously as city editor of the *Charleston Messenger*, learning the printing and publishing business in the facilities of the Jenkins Orphanage Printshop. In 1938 he became editor and publisher of the *Lighthouse and Informer*, which in 1941 moved its offices from Charleston to Columbia and provided McCray with the communications base from which to launch his program for black political participation, racial equity, and social justice. "I love The Lighthouse," McCray said in a speech at Mullins, 2 December 1945. "Gave up a nice job to run it. We don't publish it to make money. We publish it so our people can have a voice and some means of getting along together." Cited by the New York Press Club in 1950 as the "best edited Southern Negro weekly," the paper was later referred to by one of his regional col-

leagues as "truly the one burning torch in the benighted state of South Carolina" (*Carolina Times* [Durham], 18 August 1951). And in 1953 Greenville lawyer and politician John Bolt Culbertson wrote Walter P. Reuther that he considered the *Lighthouse and Informer* "the cohesive force which makes the South Carolina NAACP the model for other southern state chapters of this organization."

McCray gave up editing and publishing the *Lighthouse and Informer* in July 1954 (the file copies of the newspaper were sold that year as scrap paper to a salvage firm in West Columbia), for employment with the *Baltimore Afro-American* (1954-1960), for which he conducted "roving reportorial assignments," supervised some 150 agents, and sold and mailed subscriptions and advertising space. A comprehensive scrapbook of clippings from the *Afro-American* for 1955 survives as a specimen one-year compilation of McCray's writing, editorial, and reportorial skills. From 1960 to 1962 he was Carolina Editor of the *Pittsburgh Courier*. Between 1962 and 1964, while waiting for a government position to materialize ("I was assured employment by July of 1962 by a Federal Agency," he wrote W.G. Edwards, 17 August 1963), he served as an editorial assistant for the *Chicago Defender* and as associate editor of the *Atlanta World*, which meant that he functioned largely as an itinerant Southern editorial writer and columnist. McCray made several abortive attempts in the early 1960s to re-establish a newspaper in Columbia: in the collection are copies of the first issue, 23 November 1963, of *The Lighthouse*, as well as the original calligraphic rendering of its masthead. But in 1964, after these journalistic efforts failed and after having tried unsuccessfully through political patronage channels and local contacts to find suitable employment in Columbia--"I grew up in South Carolina, am rooted to it and to leave it, especially under the prevailing circumstances, would be personally grievous and tantamount to refuting the theory of opportunity and possibilities I have written about and advocated many years" (letter to W.G. Edwards, 17 May 1963)--he accepted an offer from Talladega College to become director of public relations. He retired as director of recruitment and admissions in 1981 and died in 1987.

Through the years McCray had also been commissioned to handle special assignments for such periodicals as the *New York Times*, the *New York Post*, *Time*, the *Norfolk Journal and Guide*, the *Louisville Defender*, the *Michigan Chronicle*, *Seventeen*, *People's Voice*, the *Carolina Times*, the *Boston Guardian*, and the *Nashville Tennessean*. Between 1980 and 1987 he contributed a column to the *Charleston Chronicle* entitled "The Way It Was," in which he commented upon the major political and social events of his time and place and upon his role in them. In 1982 the *Chronicle* ran his "Legends of a Negro Editor" for seven installments as part of this series on South Carolina politics past and present. On 21 February 1982 he wrote--"There is something about working on a newspaper that haunts you forever. It's more than

the smell of printer's ink, the sight of it on your hands and clothing. It's more than writing a story, an editorial piece and helping them get into print. Whatever it is, say old-timers in the profession, it gets into your blood. If you happen to be non-white and get into the business, you are definitely on a shoe string in resources, plagued by meeting payrolls, the rent, utilities and the various and sundry other expenses connected with the business hard-nosed business people say are so worrisome that only a 'plum stomped down fool' would do what you are trying to do. Invariably, you are committed to fighting for an ethnic group that doesn't patronize you enough to pay even the rent. You have to find some way of trading enough with white concerns that will work with you, while you consistently blast away at some other whites. Sort of crazy business."

In addition to his principal journalistic responsibilities as a writer and publisher, McCray also functioned as a photographer, taking many of the news and feature pictures which appeared in the *Lighthouse and Informer* and elsewhere. The collection contains some 1400 prints and 1100 negatives, made largely during the 1940s and 1950s. They include portraits of black South Carolinians individually and in groups, as well as depictions of miscellaneous events and occasions.

As one of the leading figures in the small cadre of prominent twentieth-century black journalists in the South, and as editor of what Culbertson in his letter to Reuther of 10 September 1953 described as "the largest weekly newspaper and the only Negro newspaper in South Carolina," McCray was in a unique position to address the twin issues of racial discrimination and black political disfranchisement. Thus, using the *Lighthouse and Informer* as his mouthpiece, McCray was instrumental in founding the South Carolina Progressive Democratic Party and served as its first state chairman.

Approximately four linear feet of manuscripts and miscellaneous printed items document the history of the "PDP," as it came to be known, which was formally established at a state convention held in Columbia on 24 May 1944--with "the full support and endorsement of all Negro organizations in the state, our ministers and leaders and the liberal white people" as "the ONE organization our people have waited for" (letter to "Fellow Citizens," 17 May 1944). The PDP was founded shortly after the U.S. Supreme Court's 1944 Texas decision (which established the rights of blacks to vote in state primaries) and in response to the reaction of white South Carolina Democrats who instigated the calling of a special legislative session to erase from the state statutes all laws pertaining to primaries (thus turning the party into a club in order to maintain white supremacy) "to work collectively for admission into 'the Democratic Party of South Carolina of all citizens so inclined without deference to race or color'" (letter to Dr. W.W. Jones, 21 July 1948). McCray wrote Adam Clayton Powell, 8 June 1944, that its organization was "also a follow through on the

repeated advice of the white Democrats: 'Go and found your own party.'

In a letter to President John F. Kennedy, 3 May 1961, McCray explained that the use of the word "Progressive" in the title of the organization was "both a sentimentality and a convenience: It was proposed originally by a Columbia white woman Democrat who was a charter member....The word...fits our group better than the word 'Negro', which we were trying to avoid using generally at the time in an effort to eliminate racial prejudices." The PDP's initial agenda thus had been largely but not exclusively racial. In 1944 the party had adopted a ten-point platform which supported wholehearted prosecution of the war effort, elimination of regionally discriminatory freight rates, federal aid for education, opposition to the poll tax, enactment of an anti-lynching law, federal prohibition of racial discrimination in hiring practices, a more equitable regional distribution of federal development funds, and the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt to a fourth term as president of the United States.

By 1948, after the *Brown v. Baskin* decision gave "what we had organized to get four years before as Negroes--full membership rights within the party," the PDP had disbanded and reorganized as "Progressive Democrats," a political action group whose purpose was to function as "members of the State Democratic Party...a sort of committee or section concerned primarily with Negro status, goals and problems in the S.C. Democratic Party" (letter of McCray, 25 June 1964). McCray would later recall, in a speech of 5 November 1982--"The 'Party', or last 'P' was dropped from the organization just before the David Brown VS Baskin second primary lawsuit...at the suggestions of Judge J. Waties Waring,...NY NAACP lawyers Thurgood Marshall and Harold R. Boulware, and Mr. Hinton, State NAACP president. The rationale behind this revision was to take away from white party leaders their argument that they had the right to discriminate racially as did PDP."

Between 1948 and 1962 McCray continued to work through the Progressive Democrats to organize black people in the struggle for equal rights and, in pushing for "the emergence of the Negro as a major political factor" (PMS article, 5 June 1950), to press towards the goal of black voter registration. In 1953 Culbertson would claim that under McCray's leadership more than one hundred thousand Negroes had registered for voting in South Carolina (Culbertson to Reuther, 10 September). A decade later McCray issued a lengthy news analysis in which he stated that since 1960 the Progressive Democrats had kept extensive records on "registration progress" and declared that Negro voter registration in South Carolina appeared to be "60-70 percent, perhaps even higher, than some recently publicized figures indicate" ("Re: Negro Voter-Registration," 3 August 1963).

Information and material on the National Association for the Ad-

vancement of Colored People also permeates the collection, as McCray served as state director of its Voter Registration Action and was credited with organizing approximately forty local branches in South Carolina between 1940 and 1950, resulting in the NAACP's largest state membership in the South (PMS article, 5 June 1950). Thurgood Marshall is cited as praising McCray for "the wonderful work" that he had been doing "free of charge for the NAACP" (Culbertson to Reuther, 21 September 1953). And McCray himself would later say that the impact "most worth recalling is PDP and NAACP were made up generally of one and the same people....There [was] no in-fighting between the two organizations; no jealousies, nobody with hands held out for dollars from the enemy. In that sense, this era served as a model to be remembered, one whose vast impacts over a large section of the nation are beneficial to both the Negro, and the country" (speech, 5 November 1982). This also indicates that one of McCray's chronic concerns was with what he called "intra-racial disorder" and the critical matter of cooperation among the state's black leaders. "If we, Negroes, cannot work together for democratic rights," he wrote G.S. Porcher, of Georgetown, in 1960, "then we can hardly expect those of other races to do so in our behalf; nor can we expect our probable followships to adopt our programs...too many Negroes are still fighting against one another instead of closing ranks and throwing their full strength against their common enemies."

The collection also testifies to McCray's role in directing the campaign of Osceola McKaine against Olin D. Johnston for the U.S. Senate in 1944; in organizing South Carolina election campaigns for the Democratic national candidates between 1944 and 1960; and in leading the contesting delegations to Democratic national conventions in 1944, 1948, and 1960. Other units of special interest or significance relate to a 1945 project to document the number of Negro police officers in Southern cities; the 1946 meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Conference held in Columbia; his involvement in a 1950 Greenwood libel case and his subsequent brief imprisonment in Newberry County ("I am proud of that...indictment, and shall always be....I had nothing about which to be ashamed"--McCray to S.L. Latimer, 17 April 1959); a 1959 appearance before Congressional sub-committees in Washington to deliver his "Statement on Civil Rights"; the "April 26 Affair," concerning black exclusion from a state Democratic Party fund-raising dinner in 1961; and his active support in 1962 of the nomination of Thurgood Marshall to a seat on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

Miscellaneous files in the collection focus upon such subjects and organizations as Atlantic Beach; Boy Scouts of America; First American Corporation; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Palmetto Education Association; Palmetto Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association; and the South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Information can also be found on the African Methodist Episcopal Church (he was a

member of the Chappelle Memorial Church, Columbia) and on Allen University, as well as on such other schools, colleges and universities as Avery, Benedict, Claflin, Morris, and South Carolina State--including early history of the integration of the University of South Carolina.

Among the major correspondents are Lester L. Bates, Levi G. Byrd, Arthur J. Clement, Jr., James M. Hinton, Osceola McKaine, I. DeQuincey Newman, Thurgood Marshall, and John H. Wrihten. The collection also contains valuable research material on Willie Earle, George Elmore, and Strom Thurmond.

"Perhaps the greatest thing which has come to Columbia, in its history, for colored people in this section," the Rev. J.C. Colclough, pastor of the city's Sidney Park C.M.E. Church, wrote McCray on 5 April 1943, "is an Editor like yourself, with a newspaper which in its general ethics appeals to the better element of the better class of the white folk, as well as making a clean challenge to every race man and woman to right-a-bout-face forward to progress and to victory." In later years the name and the man would be described as "the most feared in South Carolina during our battle....He was close enough in the circle to serve, yet far enough away to criticise where necessary and then point the way" (unidentified fragment of an NAACP testimonial). And the claim would ultimately be made for John McCray that he had "done more for Negroes in South Carolina than any man since Reconstruction" (*Pittsburgh Courier*, n.d.). Donor: Mrs. Carrie Allen McCray.

EMMET REID BLAKE PAPERS, 1912-1981

"I've definitely decided to drop special Natural History work as a life work and go into the thing we were last discussing together--professional travel, writing, etc., with some modifications and additions," Emmet Reid ("Snakey") Blake wrote from Presbyterian College to his mother on 23 February 1927. "I can see now that I'm not fitted for any settled museum or laboratory work, but must be out on my own with plenty of freedom and some excitement to be happy. Specialized work in the Sciences affords a good, sure means of livelihood. It's a respectable and honorable work, but I'd rather run the risk of being a failure and also disillusioned, with also chances of greater success, than to follow the other beaten path even though it is safe in its guarantee of at least mediocre success. I haven't lost interest in ornithology, etc., and will never be happy unless I always have access to the out doors, the woods, and the study of general Natural History and I expect to continue its study as a side line...but I've given up any desire to *specialize* in any branch of it. You know there is a great difference between a Scientist and a Naturalist. I have something of the Naturalist in me, but have too much *personal* interest in the living creature to ever make a successful Scientist....It probably sounds as if I've been reading too many novels of the Gunman Pete and Diamond Dick type,

but I've *always* believed my life work is to be that of an explorer; and, mentally as well as physically I seem to be fitted for it. I love travel, excitement, outdoor life and the beauties of nature. What more is required? Something of which I've never spoken to you is the...peculiar and unexplainable inner urge and longing to go on and on--to keep travelling just to see what is over the next hill or out of sight around the bend in the trail or road....I cannot explain it, but I've always felt it for as long as I can remember, and it gets especially strong when I'm in the Mts. or near a winding river where there seems to be a challenge to go and see what is hidden by distance--to find out what is now unknown....Well these are the reasons why I believe my calling is to be a traveller, author, lecturer and explorer. That is my ideal--a combination of all. The financial success will come from writing; fame and honor from deeds; and the entire work, if successful, will certainly be beneficial to mankind. Of course the whole thing is uncertain, and may lead anywhere except to success because comparatively few have tried it and the way is not marked. It will take courage but, 'dare nothing, do nothing.'" Thus an ambitious eighteen-year-old summed up his hopes and expectations for a life filled with travel, adventure, exploration, and nature studies--a prediction which Emmet Blake has fulfilled. The remarkable life and accomplishments of this South Carolinian are portrayed in a collection of some five hundred forty-eight manuscripts and eighty-seven photographs which document his career as an ornithologist, scholar, writer, and member of numerous natural history expeditions.

Born 29 November 1908 in Abbeville, the son of John Rennie and Blanche Ammen Blake, Emmet Reid Blake's passion for natural history studies began at an early age, and in 1925 he attracted local attention when he wrote a spirited article which was published in the *Greenwood Index-Journal* protesting the local fire department's assault upon a flock of migratory birds roosting in trees near the Greenwood city hall. An account of the massacre of the birds is found in a volume of early field notes. Young Blake's entry for Saturday, 1 August 1925, records--"The tremendous flocks of birds which have been gathering at dusk and roosting in the oaks on the public square for the past several weeks are purple martins....Last Wednesday night several members of the fire department fired shotguns into the roosting birds in one of the oaks in front of the city hall and several hundred of the martins were killed along with several sparrows....No reason was given for this outrage except that the martins made too much noise and that this was the only way to get rid of the sparrows. However only a very small percent of the dead birds were sparrows. Among the crowd which gathered were many who seemed to enjoy the sight although many bitterly opposed the unlawful destruction, but could do nothing at the time to stop it because of the lack of authority....This same offence occurred to my certain knowledge last year or the year before also....

This morning I wrote an article entitled 'A Plea For The Birds' concerning this late destruction of birds....Estimates as to the number of murdered birds was between 300 and 350. This is an outrage and must be stopped." Twelve other notebooks, ca. 1918-1924, contain field notes and wildlife sketches, some executed when Blake was but ten years old, which document his boyhood nature studies in and about the town of Greenwood, at "Blakesdale," the family farm, and on expeditions with friends and alone throughout Greenwood and Abbeville counties.

After graduating from high school, Emmet Blake entered Presbyterian College at Clinton from which he received an A.B. degree in 1928. A number of letters, primarily addressed to his mother and brother, John Ammen Blake, discuss not only Blake's educational progress, social activities, and the difficulty of meeting college financial obligations, but his athletic prowess as well; for while at P.C. Blake became the R.O.T.C. light heavyweight boxing champion of eight states. One letter dating from 1926 relates details of a Christmas vacation to Florida, an adventure filled with hitchhiking, travel aboard freight train boxcars, and danger at every turn--the kind of experience that prompted him to write in his journal, 3 December 1927--"On the few trips of adventure I've taken I've more than once wished to Hell I hadn't taken it, or was somewhere else, & sometimes when things are anything but pleasant or safe I've sworn if I ever got back safely I'd never be big enough fool to take another similar trip--but afterwards looking back from a place of safety the romance & time adds charm to horrible experiences and the old call to adventure returns....always that urge is in me to go--and see--and experience. Just *live* in every sense of the word."

Blake continued his studies at the University of Pittsburgh, where he took his M.S. degree in 1933. His journal from that period recounts the writer's busy schedule as he pursued ornithological courses, studied taxidermy and art independently, moonlighted at service stations, and taught swimming and boxing lessons at the local Y.M.C.A. Blake's lucky break came in 1930 when he was selected as one of three men to travel to Brazil on a National Geographic expedition accompanying a Brazilian-Venezuelan surveying party to the boundary between the two countries. Emmet Blake, Charles Agostini, and expedition leader Ernest G. Holt travelled aboard the S.S. *Biboco*, a Brazilian-American freighter, from which Blake wrote his mother, 12 September 1930--"We sailed in the afternoon of Sunday Aug. 31st with the probability of about 10 days rough weather, if not actual hurricane, as we were crossing the worst hurricane zone in the worst hurricane season. Daily radio messages alternately relieved our minds and cast us into a state of anxious expectation. The Capt. was dodging them throughout this last 3500 mile stretch to Para and managed to escape all but some heavy seas & huge swells which left Mr. Holt sea sick for 2/3 of the way....We barely missed several bad hurricanes....The ship is only a war-time built tub and loses its rivets in bad storms so you can

imagine our *personal* interest in hurricanes." Blake's journal for the expedition, 23 August 1930 - 5 April 1931, provides a valuable record of the trip, the specimens collected, and the epic of adventure. After reaching Para, the expedition travelled up the Amazon to Santa Isabel. Writing from that point on 10 October 1930, Blake confessed--"I am...impressed by the 'sameness' of the bush--the apparently unending extent of it and the air of relentlessness about the whole. Trees, shrubs, vines, palms, thorns, cords, ropes & threads--green, yellow, brown--flickering lights, shadows, and eternal twilight. The Green Prison--'green hell'--how well named." Five days later, still at Santa Isabel, he wrote--"A native showed us a trail beginning at our clearing leading off into the virgin bush. We followed it for several miles with indifferent luck. Birds were not to be found for long distances and then we would come upon a neighborhood literally alive with them....Much of the way was so heavily timbered as to be in eternal twilight. The trail was almost obliterated in places and difficult to follow. We stalked several pigeons unsuccessfully. Once reached the very base of a huge tree in which a pigeon was calling and fired at what turned out to be a small clump of leaves which I mistook for the bird. The latter flew from another clump only a foot or two distant from where my shot struck. At another time five macaws flushed from a huge tree just beside the trail and circled away clamoring loudly....So utterly mysterious and peaceful--the very spirit of the bush itself." From Santa Isabel the expedition ascended the Rio Canabury, and Blake's journal gives details of their journey past six major sets of rapids. One such maneuver on 29 October cost Blake his only pair of eyeglasses in a near-fatal accident. Sidetracked from the pleasures of collecting specimens, Blake was forced to spend much of his time in the preparation of skins. "I labored over two of yesterday's birds," he wrote on 30 October. "My laboratory was a lap board out on the rocks under the shade of an overhanging tree. The heat became intense and insects shortly made the work agony itself. A headnet saved me to some extent but my hands were pock marked with bites....Today's work was the most distasteful I have ever experienced. Hours of work on putrid birds, intense heat, and a plague of insects to be endured during the entire 11 hr. period of work." Continuing on its journey, the expedition proceeded up the Rio Maturaca and on 13 November 1930 reached the Brazil-Venezuela border and established a base camp at Salta de Huá. There, on 29 November 1930, Emmet Blake celebrated his twenty-second birthday.

Blake's journal records the number of specimens collected daily and compares the number collected to that point with the goal of three thousand set by the expedition. One record-setting day occurred on 14 January 1931. Native hunters and expedition members brought in thirty-two specimens, but still they fell short of Mr. Holt's expectations of forty-three per day. Other journal entries give accounts of Blake's

climb to the summit of Cerro Yapacano on the upper Orinoco River of Venezuela, 20 March 1931, and the outfit's operations from a base camp near Yapacano. A detailed account of the expedition, "To the Home of the Cock-of-the-Rock," was published by Holt in the November 1933 issue of *National Geographic* magazine.

After returning from Brazil in July 1931, Emmet Blake was selected to participate in the Mandel-Field Museum expedition to the Orinoco River delta region and interior of Venezuela and in a total of five other expeditions--to Guatemala, British Honduras, British Guiana, and the Southwestern United States--within a ten-year period. On his second expedition to Venezuela, while working singlehandedly from eighteen to twenty hours each day, Blake collected eight hundred three birds, ninety-six reptiles, and thirty-seven mammals in a thirty-five day period on the 9,000 foot summit of Mt. Turumiquire. Among the specimens were several species previously unknown. One such specimen, the lizard *Anadia blakei*, was named in his honor.

Emmet Blake took his Master's degree at the University of Pittsburgh in 1933, submitting a thesis entitled "Birds of South Carolina: A Contribution to the Study of Local Distribution," which was based largely upon his boyhood ornithological observations. Included in the collection are working and final drafts of the thesis, as well as correspondence concerning its completion. A letter, 19 June 1935, from S.C. Simms, Director of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, offers Blake a position on the museum staff as an assistant in the Division of Birds with a beginning salary of \$125 per month. Thus began an association with the Field Museum--as Assistant Curator, Associate Curator, Curator, and Curator Emeritus--which has continued for fifty-five years.

During World War II Blake served with the U.S. Army as a counter intelligence officer and was stationed in the North African and European theatres as a special agent for the War Department with responsibilities in the areas of counterespionage, security controls, and combat intelligence. After the war he was active in the denazification program in Germany and was responsible for security of 7th Army internment camps.

Emmet Blake was to participate in two more expeditions in the post-World War II years. In 1953 he journeyed to Mexico on a field expedition; then in 1958 he led the Conover expedition to Peru. The latter expedition is documented by a series of five detailed letters dating between 7 June and 3 November 1958 and addressed to colleague Melvin A. Traylor, Jr., Acting Curator of Birds during Blake's absence. One such letter, written from the Hotel Cuzco on 28 July 1958, tells of Blake's visit to the Hacienda Villacarmen on the banks of the Pena Pena River where he collected some three hundred twenty-six birds in three weeks. "A minor accident while hunting just a week after arrival

very nearly stopped the Villacarmen show if not the entire expedition," the letter explains. "Slashing a vine with a machete I banged my hand against a tree and received a slight cut on the top of my right forefinger near the base. What appeared to be a simple cut proved to involve the dorsal tendon and a sliver in the knuckle joint. Overnight the forefinger became useless and the infection rapidly spread over the hand and up my arm. From this time onward skinning slowed down to a walk, adding many extra hours to my work-day, since I could use only the thumb and 4th finger of my right hand. For a time it looked as if I'd have to get back to Cuzco fast....However, massive doses of anti-biotics, hot-water soakings, etc. over a period of two weeks kept the infection under control and me in business. For laughs, try spearing your own rump with shots of Penicillin. The idea is to hit the 'upper outer quadrant.' It isn't as easy as it sounds, in spite of the acreage involved....With two hunters working it was a real rat-race trying to keep afloat. During one period I got so far behind that I had to sort the birds according to size, known toughness, and degree of putrefaction. Woodpeckers, hawks and macaws came last, and by the time I got around to them on the third day even the Indians approached me down wind. But the stuff did get saved, at a rate of 18-20 per day....But don't think I didn't also have a whale of a good time at Villacarmen. As a distinguished guest I was treated like royalty. This being the height of the dry season there were several all day deluges that gave me 'breathers'--and also the two-day celebration in honor of Saint Carmen, patron Saint of the Hacienda. For the Indians it lasted 48 *continuous* hours of dancing and drinking raw cane alcohol. The rest of us--I couldn't avoid becoming heavily involved--settled for a single night of dancing, and weak, but seemingly inexhaustible beer, 7 P.M. - 4 A.M. Ouch!...By secretly fortifying myself with 1/2 cup of cooking oil I managed to respond to each and every 'Salude' and lasted the full stretch in spite of the good-natured but obviously concerted effort to put 'El Doctor Americano' away. My probably elephantine endeavors in the realm of the Tango, samba, and mambo were much admired and produced roars of 'Ole.'"

Among Emmet Blake's publications are over one hundred articles relating to various aspects of natural history and ornithology; *Preserving Birds for Study* (1949), a manual geared toward museum research collections; *Birds of Mexico, A Guide for Field Identification* (1953); and *Manual of Neotropical Birds* (volume 1, 1977; volume 2, in progress). He was named a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1952 and served as a member of the committee on classification and nomenclature of North American birds. In 1964 he was elected an honorary member of the Asociación Ornitológica del Plata of Buenos Aires in recognition of his contributions to the study of neotropical birds. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Emmet R. Blake.

HENRY CAMPBELL DAVIS PAPERS, 1861-1960

The papers of Henry Campbell Davis (1879-1951) are a rich resource for the study of education, the University of South Carolina, and the intellectual and social life of Columbia. Davis grew up living on the campus of the University. He was the son of noted educator Robert Means Davis, who came to the University in 1882, and grandson of renowned scientist and professor Joseph LeConte. An 1898 graduate of South Carolina College, Davis taught in several public schools in the state and at the University of Washington in Seattle before accepting a position at the University, where he remained a respected member of the English faculty from 1904 to 1949.

The collection consists of eleven and one-quarter linear feet of records composed chiefly of Davis family correspondence and writings and research notes of Davis and his father. The bulk of the correspondence is between Davis and his wife, Eva Cassels Davis. Other family members represented among the correspondents include his father, mother (Sallie LeConte Davis), brothers (Joseph LeConte, d. 1912; R. Means, Jr., d. 1933), sisters (Isabel Harper, Elizabeth Nisbit, Sallie), uncle (James Q. Davis), and daughter (Mrs. George V. [Sarah] Burns).

Davis' entire life was devoted to education. Following graduation from the College he taught at a school located in Bear Creek, Fairfield County, 1898-1899, and served as principal of Bluffton Academy, 1899-1900, Lancaster Graded Schools, 1900-1901, and Columbia City High School, 1901-1903. Davis ventured into the publishing field when he and Zach McGhee (1872-1911) assumed control of the *Carolina Teachers' Journal* in 1902. In that periodical's place they established *The Educational*, a journal devoted to educational issues and news on the state, regional, and national levels. Davis sold his share of the enterprise in 1903. In 1902, he undertook graduate studies at the University of Chicago, returning nearly every summer thereafter through 1914 to work with Professor John Matthews Manly (1865-1940), an eminent authority on Chaucer and the son of the Rev. Charles Manly, former president of Furman University. While Davis did not complete his doctoral degree, it is obvious from his frequent letters home that the Chicago days were significant ones for him as he immersed himself in the scholarly life and developed his fascination with language, particularly Old English and Old German poetry. He also became an avid tennis player and a rooter for the Chicago White Sox. Letters from 1907-1908 particularly are interesting to fans of baseball for their frequent and evocative descriptions of the games he attended.

From 1903 to 1904 Davis served as an instructor of English at the University of Washington. In the fall of 1904 he returned to the University of South Carolina campus as the choice of Professor George A. Wauchope for the position of assistant professor of English. Upon

Davis' acceptance of the position, Wauchope wrote--"*Let us make things hum next year!* The board has declared that they are determined to make English the foremost department of the College and we must get up there & make it the most active, aggressive, & efficient department" (10 June 1904).

Davis' years in Columbia and at the University were busy and productive ones. He became involved in the University's effort to reach out into the community via extension courses, offering evening and correspondence courses in English. A keen money manager, he invested in properties in Columbia and elsewhere. He was an early home owner in Columbia's Shandon neighborhood, and many letters, 1907-1918, reflect the growth and development of that community, including the establishment of the Shandon Presbyterian Church. By 1914, Davis was writing and presenting papers on a variety of topics including folklore, particularly that of South Carolina blacks. He was also considering publishing his father's "Collected Reminiscences" and gathering material towards that end.

Upon the advent of World War I, Davis avidly followed the news of the war in Europe. His letters reflect his outlook and his wit--"Some of these men with King jobs ought not to be reelected...while it has looked as if men were free, men are not free. They do not vitally possess their own governments. To do this is the work of the twentieth century" (5 August 1914). When the United States entered the conflict, Davis sought war-related work, even applying to Charleston shipyards. Instead, the University sent Davis and Professor Oscar L. Keith to receive two months' training at the Student Army Training Corps Camps in Plattsburg, N.Y. The University apparently hoped that Davis and Keith could assist in the military training of university students. Army regulations appear to have precluded the University from carrying the plan into action. Davis' letters show that he thoroughly enjoyed the physical exertion, good fellowship, and opportunity to serve his country.

In 1924 Davis began writing a weekly column for *The State* newspaper called "Folklore Corner." The collection includes copies of the column for 1925 and research files. The columns were edifying, entertaining, helped promote Davis' reputation, and resulted in widespread submission of tales and anecdotes, some of which are preserved in the collection.

Letters from the 1920s and 1930s reflect the particular interests and concerns of those years. Davis corresponded with relatives Carolina and Emma LeConte during 1925 and again in 1936 concerning the editing and publication of two Civil War journals, that of their father, Joseph LeConte, and Emma's own. The former was published in 1937 as *Ware Sherman*, and the latter in 1957 as *When The World Ended*." A letter of 1927 reflects the broad and significant impact of the Scopes

Monkey Trial. Another, from Robert D. Bass (1904-1983), later to gain fame as the author of *The Swamp Fox* and other histories, explains his decision to leave the Columbia Presbyterian Theological Seminary to join the English faculty, and correspondence in 1935 between Davis as head of the Department of English and Havilah Babcock as head of English Literature reflects their efforts to improve the operation of the department.

After 1940, Davis' correspondence diminishes and the collection continues with letters of daughter Sarah, a librarian trained at Columbia University and later employed at Winthrop College.

In addition to correspondence the collection contains extensive files on literary and historical subjects, as well as on education, folklore, and the University of South Carolina. A number of the files contain speeches or notes for papers delivered before the Kosmos Club of Columbia. **Donors:** Mrs. George V. Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

CHAPMAN JAMES MILLING PAPERS, 1838-1979

Chapman James Milling (1901-1981) was once described by his friend and literary colleague Elizabeth Boatwright Coker as "a gentleman of many facets: eminent psychiatrist; skillful eye specialist; world famous authority on the American Indian; sensitive poet; true naturalist and folklorist; great hunter; delightful raconteur." This collection of eighteen linear feet, 1838-1979, reflects these varied interests and commitments and also documents his close family connections.

The major impulses of Milling's life found their origins in his Darlington County roots, first from life on his father's plantation lands along the banks of the Pee Dee River, and in the town of Springville on Black Creek, and later in the town of Darlington itself--where as a student he edited the paper of St. John's School. As a freshman at Presbyterian College in 1919, he received his first check for a poem, a prize for a contest sponsored by the campus literary magazine, and during his senior year he edited the college weekly. Following his graduation in 1923 with a B.A. degree, Milling taught biology, chemistry, and physics for a year at Rock Hill High School (1923-1924). While studying at the Medical College of South Carolina from 1924 to 1928, he took a correspondence course in writing from the Hoosier Institute in Indianapolis, published poetry in the Charleston newspapers, and learned the rudiments of guitar-playing from his landlady.

Among the collection's principal units is the literary series containing eight linear feet of manuscript drafts, typewritten versions, and published copies of Milling's poems, stories, reviews and essays, as well as voluminous correspondence with editors, publishers, and fellow writers--all surviving as evidence of a long and productive literary life.

A large segment of clippings and little magazines attests to the success of his poetic endeavors which culminated in the appearance of *Singing Arrows* in 1938, published by Columbia's own Bostick and Thornley. Charleston author John Bennett cited the book for its demonstration of Milling's poetic "technique, pattern, subject-breadth," but especially for "its most generous human sympathy, for things, creatures and mankind--which gives your writing invariable appeal" (letter of 22 November 1938).

During the autumn of 1940 the University of North Carolina Press issued Milling's book on Indians, *Red Carolinians*. The book was dedicated to his wife Edna Daniell Milling (1903-1953) who assisted with research and provided many photographs for the work. "This is a noble achievement," Archibald Rutledge wrote in a letter of 17 October 1940. "You've approached the Indian in spirit and in truth." "How you have escaped making dust of so dead a subject I do not see," wrote Charleston artist Elizabeth O'Neill Verner in a letter of 18 December 1940. "Instead you have breathed on moulded clay and made it come to life." Dr. John R. Swanton, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute, wrote him that the book would "promptly take its place among the volumes always to be kept at my elbow" (letter of 27 September 1940).

His next book, *Exile Without An End*, published by Bostick and Thornley in 1943, was an account of the destiny of the thousand Acadian exiles who arrived in Charleston from Nova Scotia in 1755. The book was dedicated to his mother, Mary Lanneau Whilden Milling (1860-1952), a direct descendant of one of the Catholic exiles, Pierre La Noue (Lanneau). Father Clement Cormier of the University of Moncton, N.B., regarded the work as an "excellent contribution to Acadian history" (letter of 23 February 1968), and Robert King, Director of the University of South Carolina Press, described it as "a happy blend of humane writing, industrious research, and excellent book-making" (letter of 16 March 1970). Included in the papers are extant research materials Milling used in writing this book, as well as information collected after the book's publication.

Milling also edited and wrote the introduction to *Colonial South Carolina: Two Contemporary Descriptions* by Governor James Glen and Doctor George Milligen-Johnston. Published in 1951, this historical work was the first of a series jointly sponsored by the University South Caroliniana Society and Library. The 1947 book *Beneath So Kind a Sky*, for which Milling provided a lengthy introduction, was a collaborative effort between Milling and Carl Julien, under the direction of Frank Wardlaw, editor of the University of South Carolina Press. The long association between Milling and Wardlaw is reflected in their twenty-year correspondence. When Milling became a contender for South Carolina Poet Laureate in 1974, Wardlaw wrote that he hoped Milling would get the position and said that he was writing a friend "to

suggest that he put a bee in the governor's ears" (letter of 8 March 1974).

Among the collection's literary manuscripts are several drafts of an historical novel based upon the Cherokee Removal of 1838 whose main characters were the educated class of mixed bloods evicted from their plantation homes and herded to the territory west of the Mississippi (Oklahoma). Milling devoted major attention in his later years to this novel which was to have been dedicated to his third wife, Elizabeth Player Milling. Revised several times, and sent to numerous publishers, it aroused interest among Milling's literary friends and acquaintances but was never accepted for publication. In a letter of 5 September 1974 his friend Frank Wardlaw asked--"Have you thought of employing the source material you used in your novel and making it a non-fiction account?" Encouraging Milling to retain the novel form, Elizabeth Boatwright Coker wrote in a memo of 25 February 1976 that "your descriptions of the forests and the sights, smells, and sounds of it are always exciting and true, often breathtakingly lovely. Your accounts of hunting and fishing are absolutely marvelous, as is to be expected. There's no one better."

Milling's knowledge of nature lore and his enthusiasm for hunting had also been evident in his book *Buckshot and Hounds*, published by A.S. Barnes and Company during the fall of 1967. The collection contains photographs, a typed manuscript, and correspondence relating to this work, as well as hunting articles submitted to magazines, and manuscripts describing the flora and fauna of Richland and Darlington counties.

By profession Milling was a physician who initially specialized in psychiatry. In 1928 he came to Columbia as an intern at the State Hospital, where subsequently he was appointed assistant physician. He later specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat and in 1938 became department head at State Hospital in that area of medicine. In 1943 he entered private practice as an ophthalmologist and simultaneously served as interim director of Waverly Sanitarium, of which he later became director (1948-1968). Among the items documenting his professional affiliations on a national level is a paper delivered before the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at San Francisco in 1938, as well as an abstract of a talk he made at Chicago in 1948 before the National Conference of County Medical Society Officers. A former president of the Columbia Medical Society and the Medical History Club, Milling contributed leadership to these organizations as well as scholarly articles on both current practice and medical history. That he was a beloved physician is evident in the words of a patient at the State Hospital who wrote Milling that "it was worth the misery of the sinus infection to have known you" (letter of 2 May 1940).

Among the most interesting and unusual materials are his journals, 1929 and 1934, and dream records, 1938-1940 and 1940-1943, which represent a merging of his private life and professional interests. These journals not only reveal the breadth and depth of Milling's powers of observation; they also detail his daily life and indicate the specific events and social issues which most concerned him. The journals record a variety of lecture commitments and references to involvements with such Columbia organizations as the LeConte Scientific Society, the Quill Club, and the Town Theatre. One sequence--headed "Dream of Children's Skulls, the Jewish Child, and the Assassination of Hitler," an entry of 2 March 1941--seems to correspond to his real-life efforts to sponsor passage to America for a young Austrian Jew.

A devoted student of folklore, Milling participated in the founding of the Southeastern Folklore Society in 1935 and later became an advising editor of the *Southern Folklore Quarterly*. Concerned both for the preservation and the creative use of folklore, Milling published stories and performed songs while accompanying himself on the guitar. B.A. Botkin, later associated with the Archive of American Folk Song in the Library of Congress, wrote him, 9 November 1938--"Your reputation for folk songs is growing and I have suggested to Alan Lomax that you be recorded at the first opportunity."

Family correspondence and miscellaneous papers comprise another significant component of the collection. Among these are items which belonged to his mother, who had once been a student of art in Boston. She conducted Miss Whilden's Art School in Charleston and later became state president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Always solicitous of her only son, she wrote, 10 February 1926--"I fear you get your versatility from me and it is a big mistake to try to do too many things....Just the same have you sent any of your short stories to 'The Golden Book,' a magazine of short stories?" Also included among the early papers are an 1838 stock certificate from the Limestone Springs Company and an 1843 certificate of membership in the Fellowship Society of Charleston. Two letters from Mrs. Milling's brother Charles provide a detailed eyewitness account of the aftermath of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire. "It put me in mind of Charleston in '86," he wrote, 20 April 1906, "although on so much larger scale, that all the horrors of that experience are multiplied proportionately." Donor: Mrs. Chapman J. Milling.

WILLIAM ANCRUM LETTERBOOK AND ACCOUNT BOOK,
1757-1758, 1776-1782, 1 MARCH 1776 - 14 MAY 1780

The letterbook of wealthy Charleston merchant William Ancrum (ca. 1722-1808), a member of the firm of Ancrum, Lance & Loockock, is comprised of one hundred seventy-one pages and one hundred sixty-nine letters, all dating from the years of the American Revolution. The

volume also contains mercantile accounts, 1757-1758, of the firm of Fesch & Guignard and William Ancrum's personal cash accounts, 1776-1782. Ancrum owned at least two plantations--Redbank and Good Hope--located near Camden in the South Carolina backcountry. He was, however, an absentee land owner and, consequently, many of the letters in Ancrum's letterbook are addressed to overseers Marlow Pryor, Parker Quince, and Joshua Terrel. There are also letters to Camden merchants Joseph Kershaw and John Chesnut.

Ancrum's letters to his overseers discuss plantation operations, the health of slaves, runaways, and the transportation of crops and supplies between Camden and Charleston. The first letter in the volume, dated 1 March 1776, concerns the whereabouts of "negro Billy," a runaway. The return of Billy is discussed in a letter of 23 March 1776 in which Ancrum urges Marlow Pryor to "use such means as will prevent his running away in future." Writing again to Pryor on 4 September 1776, Ancrum advises--"When I was at Camden Mr. Chesnut told me that he would get the person who made shoes for his Negroes to make some for my Negroes also, pray put him in mind of it." "I have no prospect of getting any clothing for them," Ancrum continues, "so that they will be under a necessity of making a shift with such as they have, I believe it will be necessary to plant some cotton next year, as am doubtful there will be no dependance on getting cloth to buy." Clothing the Negro slaves on his backcountry plantations proved difficult for William Ancrum throughout the Revolutionary War years, and a number of his letters address the problem. On 19 September 1776 he wrote to Captain Vesey about a cask of indigo shipped on board the brig *Fanny* and urged Vesey upon the ship's arrival in the West Indies to sell the indigo and invest the proceeds in "white or col'd Negro Cloths such as is commonly used here for winter Clothing of Negroes." Again, on 30 October 1776, Ancrum urged Marlow Pryor to minimize the Negroes' exposure to the weather because of insufficient clothing, and on more than one occasion urged his overseers to "plant some Cotton as there is no dependance on getting Clothing but by making Homespun." A letter dated 23 March 1776 discusses Ancrum's purchase of cattle and Negro slaves, but notes that the latter decision hinged upon "the unsettled state of our public Affairs [which] at present discourages me from running a debt." The same letter comments on the scarcity of plantation tools on the Charleston market--"there is not a Hoe nor a Bar of Iron to beg of in Town" and advises Pryor to "patch up the old ones in the best manner you can."

The conflict with England led to a sharp increase in the price of slaves, as evidenced by a letter to Marlow Pryor, 23 December 1776, referring to a sale in Charleston at which Negroes sold for "as high as between £700 and £800 pr head." Ancrum purchased a slave woman and child the following month and sent them to Redbank plantation, noting in his letter to Pryor that they were "the only ones I have as yet

been able to purchase. They sell at such extravagant prices." Inflated prices were a constant complaint throughout the Revolutionary years, and Ancrum's letters routinely discuss the rising prices and the extraordinary wage demands of tradesmen. A letter to Parker Quince, 16 August 1779, reports that Ancrum had been unable "to procure any Negroe Tradesmen for you such as would suit, £10000 has been offered for Carp[ente]rs. The price of field slaves far exceeds your limits, upwards of 300 has been purchased lately by one person for which he gave £4250 pounds." A problem that may have been related to the high prices for Negro slaves was theft. Ancrum's letter of 9 May 1778 to the Florida firm of Panton, Forbes & Company solicits their assistance in recovering three slaves stolen from his Congaree plantation-- "It is suspected that some of the McGirts who were formerly settled near Camden & some time ago retired to East Florida & who it seems have givin themselves up to those scandalous practices, are the perpetrators of this villainy, who have also taken off with them a great many horses from the settlements on the Wateree River."

The principal crop grown on William Ancrum's plantations was indigo. In a letter of 15 March 1777 Ancrum ordered the sale of indigo to satisfy a debt and instructed Joseph Kershaw to "distinguish the Cheraw Indico from that made at Redbank" when it was sent to Charleston. A letter dated 10 October 1777 gives instructions for shipping indigo to Charleston before the roads became impassable and lists supplies that he could ship upstate in return. Transporting the crop to Charleston incurred other obstacles during times of heavy rain. Ancrum responded to John Chesnut in a letter of 3 October 1777 expressing regret over "the great damage occasioned by so high a flood in the river." As prices for dry goods, medicine, rum, lumber, tobacco, salt, and other items continued to rise, Ancrum urged economy upon his overseers and encouraged them to consider planting provision crops in order to feed the slave population. A number of letters also concern the transportation of flour, butter, tallow, corn, tobacco, and pork to Charleston but warn that they must not be transported by wagons which were being impressed for use by the army. Ancrum wrote overseer Joshua Terrel on 9 February 1780 advising him to "plant sufficiently for a plentiful crop of provisions, also some flax & cotton so that it is possible to procure some clothing for the Negroes" and reporting that he had been unable "to get any Cotton Cards yet."

Ancrum's letters contain only occasional references to the military conflict, his comments relating chiefly to the economic implications of events. A letter of 15 July 1777 cites a problem in shipping salt which might be viewed "as a breach of the Embargo...& consequently subject a person to public Censure which few people would care to incur." Rice, salt, and indigo were under embargo during this time, and as a result William Ancrum was prohibited from selling much of his indigo crop. Two letters, 5 and 18 September 1778, addressed to Messrs.

Campbell, Hooper & Company discuss the embargo affecting the rice crop. "The Embargo prevents the Exportation of Rice," the earlier letter states, "notwithstanding I believe some small parcels are shipped off but clandestinely & with some risque." The second letter relates news of the seizure of Captain Almy's vessel which "was this morning stop'd at Fort Moultrie & on searching the vessel was found to have rice on board." Another letter, 26 September 1778, to Campbell, Hooper & Company details the activities of enemy ships off the South Carolina coast.

Ancrum's correspondence refers also to events and conditions in Charleston. A letter of 28 January 1778 relates details of the damage resulting from a fire on 15 January which "has laid in Ruins the whole of Church street square to the Bey." "The Scene was dreadful," Ancrum notes, and "the distress of many, before very great, now became almost insupportable--the loss in property immense, the principal part of the Town being destroyed, which in our present situation cannot soon be properly rebuilt." A letter of 16 February 1778 to Geo[rge] Hooper comments on the aftermath of the fire--"the consequences will be severely felt by many, it never would have happened in a worse period when the distress of many was already great, & no materials to be got to repair the losses...properly by rebuilding." Donor: Mrs. Robert P. Lane.

WILLIAM ANCRUM JOURNAL,
[4 JULY] - 5 AUGUST [1810], 1818-1827

The journal of William Ancrum (d. 1831), nephew of William Ancrum (ca. 1722-1808), provides an account of the writer's travels through the South Carolina foothills and mountains during the summer of 1810. It also contains personal financial records for the period between 1818 and 1827. The journal, which is missing introductory pages, recounts the details of Ancrum's visit with two of the state's Revolutionary War heroes, generals Robert Anderson and Andrew Pickens; his journey through the villages of Pendleton, Pickensville, and Greenville; his passage through the mountains of western North Carolina; and his progress as far as the Cumberland Gap.

Ancrum's journey took him through the town of Pendleton, where on 5 July he recorded--"The Village consists of 20 families; there appear to be 3 or 4 pretty good and large two story houses and the others appear to be very trifling ones. The Village is fixed on a hilly and broken situation. The Court House is in the centre of the square, which is a large handsome brick building; well laid out in the inside; as you enter, on the right side, is the Judges seat, with the benches and tables for the Lawyers, and without the bar is the Lobby, and a large gallery for spectators; at each side of the room is a flight of stairs that carry you to 3 spacious rooms. There is also a small Joal here

built of stone; its first story are the dungeons, and the second are rooms for the keeper." Proceeding on, Ancrum visited the falls at Conneross Creek and the grist mill operated by Revolutionary War veteran John Looney.

Ancrum met with General Anderson on 10 July and observed--"The old General is at present studiously employed in writing a Piece in Vindication of Slavery; he tells me it will consist of about 600 pages, which when he is done writing, he will have it critically examined and if then thought worth publishing, he will have it published by subscription." Of General Pickens, Ancrum recorded, 11 July--"he is a spare man, a few years younger [than General Anderson], and still an active man, and more serious and distant in his manners."

Ancrum's appraisal of Pickensville was somewhat less than flattering. "This is a trifling little Village," he wrote on 16 July, "consisting only of a Tavern, a Store, and a Blacksmith's shop, and a small School, consisting of 14 or 15 scholars, and one Private home where a Dancing School is held three days in every Month. It was formerly a place of more consequence than it is now, as the County Courts were used to be held here, which occasioned it then to be a thriving place; but now, the few houses that are still standing, are decaying fast; the Court House is entirely gone to decay and the Jail lies a heap of rubbish." The infant town of Greenville, however, Ancrum passed through on 20 July and labeled "the handsomest little place I have met with as yet in the course of my route."

After traversing upstate South Carolina, Ancrum passed through the Saluda Gap to Buncombe County, N.C., crossed Clinch Mountain, stopped at Posey's Tavern in Tazewell, crossed the Cumberland Gap, and on 4 August "entered the Wilderness." Donor: Mrs. Robert P. Lane.

CHARLES OTTO WITTE LETTERBOOK,
1861-1867

Charles Otto Witte (1823-1908), a native of Blomberg, Principality of Lippe-Detmold, immigrated to the United States in 1846. Upon his arrival in New York, Witte had intended to farm, but determining that his assets were not sufficient he began work in the commission house of H.E. Morning. At that time there was a sizable community of German merchants in the port city of Charleston, to which Witte removed in 1847 to work as a clerk for Herman Thierman. In 1849 he started his own grocery and commission business, which included import and export trade. Witte's reputation as a businessman grew quickly, and prior to the Civil War he was appointed vice-consul for Sweden and Norway to Charleston. His letterpress copybook contains nine hundred sixty-two pages of correspondence beginning 1 January 1861, shortly after South Carolina issued the Ordinance of Secession,

and continuing through 20 November 1867. Much of Witte's correspondence is with commission houses in New York and the European port cities of Liverpool, Bremen, Rotterdam, and Hamburg.

Witte's letters dating from early 1861 make reference to the secession of South Carolina and indicate that he did not necessarily think war was inevitable. A statement, 2 February 1861, signed by Witte as vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, certifies that the Swedish brig *Anna Margaretta* was loaded with six hundred eleven bales of upland cotton and notes that W.F. Colcock and John Laurens were acting as collectors and naval officers for Charleston in the absence of U.S. officials. His letter of 18 February 1861 to Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., New York, speculates that political affairs might become less stable and more uncertain and advises--"I do not think that the time for shipping cotton is as favorable now, as it was during the month of December...." A letter, 5 March 1861, to Baron Wetterstedt, Minister Resident of Sweden and Norway in Washington, names Swedish and Norwegian vessels which had cleared port in Charleston and observes that the "quiet, peaceable progress of political affairs" might soon take a decided turn towards conflict "although much we may hope for a peaceable solution of the present difficulties." Two weeks later, on 18 March 1861, he wrote Wetterstedt--"The navigation of our channels is now nearly as safe as it ever can be and commerce generally is improving at this place." He noted that there would be a market for goods direct from Europe if the seceded states were recognized by the U.S. Congress and confided--"It is likewise...expected that a moderate tariff will be adopted at the next Session of Congress at Montgomery."

The outbreak of hostilities in Charleston in April 1861 began with the bombardment of Ft. Sumter and led immediately to a decline of exports from the port. Oelrich & Co. of New York were notified in a letter of 15 April 1861 that "Business here [is] almost suspended." The Columbia firm of E. & G.D. Hope was advised by Witte in April of the arrival of a ship from New Orleans loaded with coffee and urged to "secure at once all you may want" due to the steady rise in prices and scarcity of provisions. Although Witte seemed distressed by the short supply of certain articles and the decline of trade, he informed Oelrichs & Co. on 4 and 30 April 1861 that he remained confident in Southern securities which he encouraged the firm to purchase for him, noting--"[Secession] makes them more secure, as far as I am able to judge." Prior to leaving for Europe in June 1861, Witte advised H.H. Meier & Co., Bremen, that the crops were not promising and that imported goods were scarce. Charleston had the appearance of a deserted city whose citizens expected an attack. "I myself," he wrote, "don't look for one before autumn."

Witte remained in Europe until April 1862, and there is a gap in the correspondence during this period. A letter dated 17 April 1863 to Messrs. Delaroche & Co., Havre, refers to the business being transacted

between Charleston, Nassau, the West Indies, and England. Witte noted that large profits generally were made on goods that ran the blockade and that although Confederate currency was not stable, he anticipated improvement "as soon as the tax bill is passed & put into operation."

Problems between Confederate authorities and private citizens are discussed in a number of letters. Witte complained to Chief Engineer W.H. Echols in a letter of 8 May 1863 that his property had been abused by Irish workers under the command of Col. Stewart who were employed in constructing a bridge over Rantowles Creek. The decline of transportation and other services was also evident by 1863. Witte complained to Thomas D. Walker, of Wilmington, N.C., in a letter of 28 January 1863, that two hundred sixty-four bales of cotton had remained at the Manchester depot for a month awaiting shipment and that the cotton was suffering from exposure to the weather.

Witte's final Civil War letter is dated 23 January 1865, and the correspondence does not resume again until 19 August 1865. Writing 29 January 1866, Witte informed Baron Wetterstedt that he was not optimistic over the "future development of commerce" in Charleston or agriculture in the state. He blamed the Freedmen's Bureau for causing "much trouble among the labouring class." Business conditions seemed to be improving by 1867 although the failure of Fraser, Trenholm & Co. impacted upon all those who were in business in Charleston, prompting Witte to write, 25 May 1867--"parties now are very careful to whom they intrust their interest."

Charles Otto Witte was married to Charlestonian Charlotte Sophia Reeves (1846-1890) on 15 February 1866 and soon thereafter discontinued his commission business in order to return to Europe. The couple settled again in Charleston in 1868, and Witte was elected a director of the People's National Bank. He was named president of the Bank in 1870 and remained as head of this institution until 1899, at which time he became president of the Security Savings Bank, a position which he held until shortly before his death on 2 March 1908. After the unification of Germany, Witte was commissioned consul for the Empire at Charleston and held the office until his resignation in 1907, at which time the Order of the Royal Crown for meritorious service was conferred upon him. **Donor: Mr. Joel Patrick.**

BUTLER FAMILY PAPERS, 1817-1972

Comprised of some one thousand three hundred twelve items dating between 1817 and 1972, this collection from the Civil War onward consists chiefly of personal correspondence and business papers relating to the immediate family of William Butler (1831-1910), sons William, Jr. (1869-1948), and Raymond Perry Butler (1871-1914), and daughter Priscilla Ransom Butler (1866-1965). Family correspondence, however,

extends to the families of William Butler's brothers and sisters, including that of Confederate Major General and U.S. Senator Matthew Calbraith Butler. Earlier generations of the family are documented through antebellum papers, among them bills and receipts for claims against the estate of Major William Moore (1765-1818), brother-in-law of General William Butler of Revolutionary War fame and great uncle of William Butler. Represented by early correspondence in the collection is the Ransom family of North Carolina related to the Butlers by the marriage in 1861 of William Butler and Eugenia Mason Ransom (1837-1876).

Much of the collection's nineteenth-century material is dominated by manuscripts reflecting Southern social life and manners. Among the earlier manuscripts are letters addressed to North Carolinian Eugenia M. Ransom from friends and schoolmates, important particularly for their revelation of the preoccupations of young women in boarding schools. The late nineteenth-century portion of the collection is devoted largely to correspondence and invitations addressed to Priscilla ("Lil") Ransom Butler. Many of the invitations dating from the 1880s relate to social functions sponsored by South Carolina College organizations at the time when Lil's brothers were enrolled there. Others were issued by social and paramilitary groups across the state. Handwritten notes from suitors, mostly South Carolina College students, abound and invite Lil to dances and picnics and on buggy rides. One such invitation from A.T. McCants, 16 October 1887, implores--"If you are not afraid of a little night air, can't I ask to be allowed to accompany you to church tonight?" Lil's popularity cannot be underestimated. Writing on 11 March 1888, G.W. Patterson lamented--"I am dead: I committed 'hari-kari' last Tuesday night immediately on receiving your note. I have been galvanized into a semblance of life, and am going to make another break for liberty. There is said to be luck in odd numbers, and this is my third attempt. Can I see you tonight? Think well before replying, for another such a shock as I received last Tuesday would not only kill me again but make me a roaring lunatic."

Lil's father, William Butler, was employed in Washington, D.C., as a House of Representatives librarian during the time his children were living in Columbia. With the elections of 1888, however, Butler's position became tenuous, prompting him to write, 4 September 1888, asking Lil to use her influence to keep William, Jr., from withdrawing from college--"Willy should not think of leaving college....I wish him to get old enough to select a calling that he will like and if he should wish to take a profession to be prepared for it, so tell him to take advantage, if I can give it to him of a good education." When Butler wrote on 8 November 1888 it was to report the news of the Democrats' defeat and to urge financial restraint on Lil's part--"This morning papers here say that the democrats have lost both the presidency and the House of Rep's, and if such is the case and an extra session should be called, I

will loose my place in March, so you see we have but a short time to trim to the storm--should no extra session be called I may hold on until December a year hence. With this view of the matter we must reduce expenditures to the minimum." Lil's brother Raymond, who had been enrolled in a Washington, D.C., high school, wrote on 6 March [18]89 relating details of the inauguration and more news of their father's job uncertainty--"if the worst comes We will have to start to work." I wonder what you could do! You had better study law that seems to be the fad now among women...."

Other letters from William Butler contained fatherly advice and prompted Lil to write more often. Responding to his daughter's decision to take a room in a Columbia boarding house, 16 October 1888, Butler chided--"in sleeping in a room with fire in a stove you expose yourself to constant attacks of cold....I would not think of taking the room with the stove." Lil's father had good reason to worry over her health for it was feared that she suffered from consumption, a disease which had already killed her mother and would later strike her brother Raymond. Another letter from William Butler, 25 January 1889, warned Lil not to overstay her welcome while she visited friends in Charleston--"I really think that you should not stay too long for you remember the invitation was for two weeks,--which among society people means two weeks."

Lil apparently heeded her father's warnings concerning financial conservatism, for represented in the collection are items which relate to her employment during 1889 as a schoolteacher at Cedar Mountain, N.C. William and Raymond Perry Butler were employed by the railroads after leaving college. Their letters tell of social engagements, job disappointments, and eagerly longed-for advancements. They also forward money to Lil so that she would not be solely dependent upon their father. William Butler, Sr., after leaving Washington in 1889 worked at various jobs in South Carolina. By the mid-1890s he was back in Washington, but confided to Lil in a letter dated 30 August 1896, "I may go on to New York soon if I can do no better here. All government employment now has to be reached thro' civil service and I am excluded by age from that channel....Times are very hard now and there are a great many like myself not earning a living." Lil's apparent response was to seek financial stability through a matrimonial alliance. Her father's reaction, in a letter of 12 December 1896, was somewhat less than congratulatory--"Let me advise you my child to be very prudent, and not announce any engagement, until I can consult more with you on so serious a subject." The engagement of Lil Butler and Charles Benjamin Stone was set; the wedding, however, did not take place until 5 May 1903.

The political ascendancy of Benjamin R. Tillman in 1894 caused quite a sensation among the Butler family, for Tillman was an adversary of U.S. Senator M.C. Butler who had risen to power in 1876 with Wade

Hampton. A letter, 25 June 1894, from William Butler, Jr., notes--"I want to...get up either to the Edgefield or Columbia campaign meetings....from accounts the contest must be very warm. I am afraid that Uncle Calbraith won't be able to break Tillman's following." Likewise, the U.S. involvement in the Spanish-American War sparked concerns over the possibility of military service on the part of William and Raymond. Writing from Savannah, Ga., in a letter postmarked 22 April 1898, Raymond Butler, a member of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, consoled Lil--"You need not feel uneasy about me for I do not think we will be called upon just yet. I am enlisted & if my corps is ordered out of course I'll have to go although I don't like the idea much. War is assured now however & the only thing we can do is to await developments. As this corps is the crack one of the state can[']t say just exactly what duty we will be called on to perform. The outlook though is that we will not be moved out of the state." William, Jr., wrote from Columbia on 26 April 1898--"There is no danger of Raymond going for he told me he did not intend to do so. It is entirely voluntary so far & I am sure he has no idea of volunteering. I know I'm not unless necessary....Nobody here is much excited. If I went it would only be from a pecuniary point & I think that is about the way most of the Southerners are looking at it." Neither William, Jr., nor Raymond was called into active military duty during the crisis, but William was involved with his railroad job in the transportation of troops.

Family letters continue into the twentieth century, but they become fewer and less regular with the deaths of William Butler, Sr., in 1910 and Raymond Perry Butler in 1914. Lil and Charles Stone were the parents of two children, William Butler (1904-1914) and Agnes Theodora (b. 1907). Childhood letters written by Agnes to her mother survive, as well as letters written from Columbia while Agnes was a student at the University of South Carolina. Letters, 6 and 11 December 1926, from Governor Thomas G. McLeod invite the family to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the inauguration of Wade Hampton as governor, and a souvenir badge further documents the event. Later twentieth-century correspondence consists chiefly of letters between Agnes Stone Dawsey and various members of the Butler Society concerning Butler family genealogy in Ireland and the United States.
Donor: Mrs. C.B. Dawsey.

ROBERT LATTA PAPERS, 1797-1871, 1883

Three hundred ninety-four manuscripts, dating primarily from 1830 until the death of Robert Latta in 1852, relate to the business and philanthropic activities of this resident of Yorkville and Columbia who was widely regarded by his contemporaries as one of the shrewdest and most successful businessmen in antebellum South Carolina. The

collection in large part is given over to business papers, including correspondence, stock reports, powers of attorney, promissory notes, bills and receipts, and lease agreements. A smaller portion of the collection relates more closely to Robert Latta's personal life and his intervention in the settlement of the estate of his brother William and efforts to meet the financial needs of his widowed sister-in-law and his orphaned nieces and nephews.

Robert Latta was a prime shareholder of stock in a number of antebellum banks, among them the Commercial Bank of Columbia, the Bank of the State of North Carolina, the Merchants Bank of South Carolina at Cheraw, the Bank of Charleston, the Bank of Hamburg, the Bank of Camden, and the South-Western Railroad Bank. In addition, he owned stock in the South Carolina Rail Road Company, the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad Company, the South Carolina Insurance Company, and the Columbia Insurance Company. Among his papers are to be found various letters and documents attesting to his stock holdings. A 17 December 1831 document reprints the charter of the Commercial Bank of Columbia issued by the South Carolina legislature, and a letter of 17 July 1833 from A[bram] Blanding of the bank conveys information regarding Latta's stock holdings and personal accounts. Two printed documents, 17 December 1834 and [1835], reprint the legislative acts chartering and incorporating the Banks of Charleston and Hamburg. Also related to banking are a "List of Subscriptions for Stock in the Bank of Charleston...Taken by the Commissioners at Columbia on the First and Second Days of June 1835," and two broadsides, 26 June 1832 and undated, which provide information on stockholders with the Commercial Bank of Columbia.

A letter, 30 November 1834, from B.L. McLauchlin, Columbia, refers to Robert Latta's interest in the chartering of a railroad company but despairs of any hope of securing a charter since "Judge Earle was unable to do anything in the Legislature." Two manuscripts of December 1834, however, list the names of subscribers to railroad stock in Columbia and Charleston. The collection also includes semi-annual statements of the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, 3 July 1850 and 3 January 1851, and the South Carolina Insurance Company, 30 June 1851. Other business-related papers include statements of dividends, stock certificates, and a number of items pertaining to the construction of an addition to Latta's Columbia residence. Two letters, 14 May and 8 July 1845, from contractor Eli Killian discuss the building project and include a rough sketch of the floor plan.

A small number of items document the purchase of Negro slaves by Robert Latta. A bill of sale, 6 December 1844, records the purchase of Edward, about fifty years of age, from M.H. DeLeon for \$500; a receipt dated 8 April 1847 acknowledges payment of \$775 by Latta for "a Negro man named Jefferson" purchased from Wilson Nesbitt; and a similar document, 1 January 1849, acknowledges receipt of \$750 for the

purchase of Solomon, about twenty-five years of age, from B.D. Boyd of Columbia.

The collection also contains a sizable number of land papers, deeds, plats, mortgages, and lease agreements which relate to Robert Latta's ownership of real estate in the Columbia area. A number of letters, land documents, and legal agreements concern Latta's purchase from B.L. McLaughlin of a tract of three squares in the city of Columbia and adjoining acreage amounting to some eight acres for \$10,000. The correspondence evidences a disagreement between the parties concerning the terms of the contract and the understanding that McLaughlin would be allowed to occupy the dwelling house for twelve months rent-free. A large number of lease agreements between Robert Latta and various tenants document the rental of his Columbia property to individuals and businesses, most prominently a 9 May 1832 lease between Latta and Columbia postmaster Samuel Green for a storeroom "in the South Tenement of the Brick Building on Richardson Street...which is at present Occupied by the Said Green as a post office." The property was leased for one year at \$200 per annum.

Personal correspondence, property conveyances, bills and receipts, and legal agreements, 1830-1852, relate details of Robert Latta's efforts on behalf of the wife and children of his deceased brother William, a resident of Darlington District, who died on 27 September 1829. Among these materials are some ten letters between Robert Latta and Society Hill attorney Josiah J. Evans, who represented Latta in his dealings with the family of his deceased brother and in whose name financial trusts were placed by Latta. A document, 14 December 1832, conveys two slaves, Adam and Decey, from Latta to Josiah J. Evans for \$1.00--"In trust...that he...shall suffer and permit the said Slaves to be and remain in the possession of the widow of...William Latta for the purpose of maintaining herself and such of the children of my said brother as may be unmarried and may reside with her." The agreement further stipulates that the slaves were to be hired out after the death of Mrs. Latta and that the proceeds were to be used to maintain any unmarried minor children until they reached their majority, at which time the slaves were to be sold and the proceeds distributed equitably among the children of William Latta.

Despite Robert Latta's efforts to assist his brother's family, they seemed to suffer continued financial reversals. A letter from Latta to Evans, 4 January 1835, notes that William Henry, husband of William Latta's daughter Ann, had recently lost a legal suit and that the family was in dire financial need. The letter forwards Latta's promissory note and directs Evans to purchase for Ann a female slave. A subsequent letter from Latta, 8 August 1835, informs Evans that William Henry had requested \$200 in addition with which to purchase the land on which his family resided. Ann Latta Henry wrote her uncle on 26 February 1836 complaining of the family's financial plight, noting her

husband's desire to move west, and suggesting that the money set aside for purchasing a slave might better be used to help finance the family's removal westward. Presumably Robert Latta acquiesced to her wishes, for a letter of 23 April 1836 from Alex[ander] Sparks of Society Hill advises Robert Latta that he had paid Ann Henry \$700 prior to the family's departure and comments favorably upon the character of William Henry--"Your kindness to them I have no doubt will render them great service and will be judiciously used to their benefit and never could have come more opportunely as they were left very destitute and not from any imprudence of his for I believe him to be a pious worthy young man." The family of William and Ann Latta Henry moved from South Carolina in 1836, going as far west as Perry County, Tenn., from which point Ann wrote on 10 July 1835 that William was employed as a teacher and that they anticipated purchasing property there because it could be had cheaply since "The spirit of moving to the chिकासaw purchase is raging here."

Robert Latta's benevolence toward his brother's children continued beyond his death in 1852. Ten letters dating between 25 August and 20 September 1852 discuss arrangements for the sale of a house and lot in Camden from C.M. Wienges to Latta in trust for his nephew Robert. A letter of 13 October [18]52 written by the younger Robert Latta to J.A. Crawford, Columbia, reports that William Harrison Scarborough had completed his uncle's portrait and suggests that Crawford procure a suitable frame elsewhere "as Mr. Scarborough charges about double price for frames." **Donor: Dr. John Hammond Moore.**

ROBERT ELBRIDGE CRAIG PAPERS, 1906-1926, 1987

The involvement of Fairfield County native Robert Elbridge Craig (1880-1926) in the South Carolina National Guard, his foreign military service during World War I, and his tenure as Adjutant General of the State of South Carolina is documented in a collection of ninety-five manuscripts and twenty-four photographs. Born 13 January 1880, R.E. Craig was the son of Robert Elbridge and Eugenia Bookman Craig. As a young man Craig moved with his parents to Columbia, where he graduated from the Presbyterian High School. He was married in 1903 to Annie Louise McIlwain of Lancaster, and they were the parents of three sons, Joseph Elford, Robert Elbridge III, and Edward McIlwain.

Throughout his life, Craig was actively involved with the South Carolina National Guard and state militia. He enlisted 10 September 1896 as a private in the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company of Columbia, and after relocating to Lancaster helped to organize the Second Company, Coast Artillery, and was commissioned as a first lieutenant on 31 December 1909. Craig moved from Lancaster to Hartsville in 1912, and on 27 July 1913 he was commissioned a captain of Co. G, later Co. L, First Infantry, South Carolina National Guard. His

military commission, issued by Governor Coleman Livingston Blease, bears a penciled inscription from the commander-in-chief of the state militia--"Go to it Cap. Catch 'em. *Cole*." With the Hartsville company Craig served first in the Mexican border campaign of 1916, and then with his command was called into Federal service on 12 April 1917. The Hartsville company became a unit of the 118th Infantry, 30th ("Old Hickory") Division, American Expeditionary Forces, and served in the trenches of France during World War I. While in France, Craig was gassed, was invalided to the rear, and after returning to the United States was honorably discharged with a medical disability.

This collection includes a number of World War I letters written by Craig from France. Writing 25 May 1918, he informed his wife and family that he had arrived safely and was stationed some twenty-five miles behind the front-line trenches. "We had a good trip," Craig reported. "Did not see a submarine. Was 'sea sick' for two days. Other than that we fared very well. My whole Co. arrived with me in fine shape." As were many American soldiers seeing the world for the first time, Craig was eager to tell of new lands and ways of life. "I have seen the most beautiful part of the world, Scotland," he wrote. "Beyond a doubt, that is the prettiest country. Every foot of land utilized....I saw women working in ship yards with overalls on. Black & greasy just like a machinist or Boiler maker."

By 17 June 1918, however, Capt. Craig had experienced trench warfare firsthand and shared these impressions with his wife--"I just returned from the front line trenches and saw with my own eyes 'The horrors of war.' No one outside have any conception of it until they see for themselves. I can't understand how a man who is able to come here won't come. We need every available man." Writing again on 10 July 1918, he confided--"Tomorrow night July 11th we will (my Co.) occupy the front line trenches....Have been under shell fire for one week and as yet have not lost a man. I can hear shells falling around now. I have gotten use[d] to them now. I have already spent five days in the front line trenches." Shortly afterward, Craig was hospitalized for what was thought to be influenza. He wrote from the hospital, 22 July 1918, expressing pride in the company he commanded--"This is certainly a dreadful war and the people in the States have no conception of what it is. My Co. is in the Front line now. I carried them in through shot & shell on the 19th. They are the happiest bunch you ever saw. Just crazy to get at the 'Boche.' I stayed with them until the Dr. made me come here. I have not lost a single man so far." The fighting, he admitted, was intense--"An aeroplane dropped Bombs within 100 yds of me about a week ago," and "The 'Boche' sends some gas shells over too but we have our masks and have not been hurt as yet." A letter of 22 September 1918 expresses Craig's desire to return to the front following his dismissal from the army hospital, but his next letter, 30 September 1918, found him forced to continue his recupera-

tion at a chateau on the French coast--"I am recuperating...and will be here on the coast Sixty Days. Can't even hear the report of a gun. Yet I am crazy to get back to my Company. They are on the firing line now. This is a beautiful little place....Nothing to do but to read and take walks. Now don't think that I am an invalid or I am dying, for I am not. Yet the Doctors think I am not strong enough to go into the trenches." Despite his wish to return to the command of his company, Craig received special orders, 2 November 1918, authorizing his return home pursuant to medical disability. Following his return to the United States on 27 November 1918, Craig was hospitalized at General Hospital No. 12 at Biltmore, N.C., and was honorably discharged on 9 August 1919 with a medical disability.

Craig was nominated to the office of Adjutant General of the State of South Carolina in the primaries of August 1922. He served as Assistant Adjutant General from 4 September 1922 until taking the oath of office as Adjutant General on 16 January 1923 at which time he assumed the rank of brigadier general. Renominated during the primaries of 1924, Craig continued in office until his unexpected death on 15 January 1926 at the age of forty-six. Largely through Craig's efforts a tract of land at the abandoned World War I Camp Jackson site was set aside by the Federal government as a training facility for the South Carolina National Guard. Camp Jackson was utilized exclusively for this purpose until its revitalization as an army training base in 1939.

The collection includes the texts of two speeches made by Craig. One, a political speech presumably dating from the primary campaign of August 1922, expresses the candidate's commitment to the cause of women's suffrage--"If I had it in my power to award public recognition to the ones who did most to win the War I would not hesitate to say, give it to the women, the mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts who incessantly toiled and prayed back home that Victory might be ours....I welcome the advent of the women of South Carolina into their new citizenship. The problems of peace in depressing times like these call for the best thought and action on the part of strong God-fearing men and women, and in this task women will shine as did their bright Stars in the dark hours of War." Donor: Mr. Edward M. Craig, Sr.

FREDERICK BISCHOFF JOURNAL, 1861-1863

The manuscript volume in which Walhalla resident Frederick Bischoff recorded journal entries from 19 July 1861 through 24 March 1863 provides a detailed account of Bischoff's tour of duty as a member of Co. C, Orr's Regiment, South Carolina Rifles, from the time he was mustered into Confederate service until his departure from South Carolina for Virginia. Other entries, less regular and more sporadic, recount the story of the regiment's involvement in Virginia campaigns,

Bischoff's wounding, and his eventual discharge due to medical disability.

The journal begins with Bischoff's departure from the Walhalla depot on 19 July 1861 for Camp Pickens, located at Sandy Springs, an old Methodist camp meeting ground, in Anderson District. At Sandy Springs the recruits went into camp, were assembled into companies, and on 20 July were mustered into the Confederate army. The excitement of newspaper accounts of the recent Confederate victory at Manassas, Va., did much to promote high morale among the troops but provoked Bischoff to complain on 26 July--"there is but little dependence in these news mongers....they must put something in to fill the columns and should it be a lie no matter it will do as long as it lasts. The[y] know full well, that nothing more pleases us, as to hear of a great victory on our side, and great loss on the other side. The[y] always find a ready excuse." Despite the excitement about camp and the readiness of his fellow soldiers to see combat, Bischoff reported that discipline was lax and that the prevalence of whiskey added to the problem. Camp activities at Sandy Springs included drill, guard duty, and dress parades. There were measurements to be taken for uniforms to be manufactured by an Anderson tailor, and on 9 August 1861, a day on which "A good many of the fair sex were present and cheered us Embryo Soldiers up to our important calling," Frederick Bischoff noted in his journal that "A Ambrotypist Mr. Ligon from Abbeville put up a gallery of Art in a Shantee next to the Hospital, to give the boys a chance to take their Counterfeit Sweethearts along and also to leave a faint shade with their love ones, if their substance should fade in the defense of our common Country." The women of South Carolina did their part in sustaining the spirits of their men in uniform in ways other than by attending official functions. "The Lady's of Columbia," Bischoff recorded 21 August 1861, "made each Soldier, a present with a Palmetto Badge. To wear on the left side of our hats. Our thanks to them, for...their is a deep laid affection in it cherished by every South Carolinian being the emblem of our state. Hurrah for the Palmettoes."

On 5 September 1861, Co. C departed Sandy Springs for the South Carolina coast. "The good citizen[s] of Abbeville, and especially Donaldsville, had done everything to treat us to a bountiful Breakfast," Bischoff wrote, including "all sorts of Bread, cakes, Meats, Coffee and dainties. After we had eaten, as much as we wanted, we were invited to pocket as much as we please. all took what the[y] wanted, and yes there was enough left for another detachment as large as ours." The troops encamped next at Camp Duty, located near Summerville, which Bischoff described on 11 September 1861 as "a small town, completely hid, among tall pine trees....The houses are neatly and well finished. There are 3 stores. 2 grocery. 1 Bakershop. A watchmaker shop, a fine Hotel....A Paintshop, a carpentershop, an ambrotype Gallerie." At

Summerville military discipline continued to be a problem among the recruits, and there were more reports of sentinels found asleep at their posts. Writing 10 September 1861, Bischoff recorded details of the court martial of three deserters, who "After their sentence was read...were brought to the right of the Regiment and marched towards the left, followed by a Corporal [and] two privates, with charged bayonets, and a drummer and Fifer playing a pityful tune. The Scene left a deep impression upon all present." The troops did not remain long at Summerville but departed for Sullivan's Island on 14 September. Bischoff's account of the transfer of troops from Charleston to Sullivan's Island via ferry notes that one private attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself overboard.

On Sullivan's Island the soldiers were ever watchful of the movements of the Federal blockading fleet and Confederate blockade runners. Writing in his journal on 15 October 1861, Bischoff reported that "A small craft laden with 5000 sa[c]ks salt, was, pursued so hot by the blo[c]kading vessels, that it had to run ashore, and the men left it in small boats." The loss was a severe one, he noted, "as we have not much of that precious article on hand." There was time for recreation too, and an entry dated 5 October 1861 records the interesting details of the opening of a regimental library--"Our Library was opened today and about 68 books issued. Some kind person sent about, 400 Books large and small to our Regiment for distribution, but by distributing them only few would have the benefit of good books, and others would get scrapes, and again they would soon be destroyed. to guard against, some officers of our Corps, thought it would be best, to establish a library, and defray the necessary expences themself, if the[y] could get a person who would act as librarian, w[h]ich the[y] soon found, and finally got some labels printed, and bought some blank books, and other necessary articles."

The threat of invasion by Federal forces brought increased tension among the soldiers billeted on Sullivan's Island in the fall of 1861. On 28 October 1861 Bischoff wrote--"We had a great deal of confusion today, all anticipating to have a fight ere next morning....The Officers of Forts Moultrie and Sumter tried the range of their Canons, all the afternoon and numerous shot were fired. Five or six houses were pulled down today, so that if an enemy should force us into Fort Moultrie some of the land side cannon might be brought to bear upon them. An attack is expected tonight. I have but very little doubt, as to the veracity of the report being true." The anticipated attack did not materialize however, "But still the long roll was beat in Fort Moultrie. one half of a company had to sleep on the ramparts." Women and children were evacuated from the island on 30 October. The following day the ferry boat linking Sullivan's Island and Charleston was burned, presumably by a Negro slave, and on 1 November the Moultrie House was the target of an unsuccessful arson attempt. An entry dated 3

November 1861 recounts details of the capture of an escaped Yankee prisoner of war--"One of the Yankee Prisoners, made his escape from Castle Pin[c]kney last week, and tried to reach the blockading vessels, in an old gunboat, drifting by the tide, the tide carried him outward, a good distance, but not far enough to be seen by the blockading vessels, and consequently as the tide returned, he had to come back with it. he was thrown on Sullivan's Island, he remained here for three days, but was not detected, untill early this morning, whilst he attempted to cross the line of sentinels."

On 8 November 1861 news was brought of the fall of Port Royal and Hilton Head Island, and while writing in his journal the following day Bischoff lamented the lack of materiel support for Confederate troops who had tried to defend Ft. Walker--"Our troops fought from 8 untill 2 o'clock, without ceasing, or being relieved and did not abandon their position, untill ev[e]ry valuable canon was dismounted....the[y] were badly provided for....not one of the balls prepared for the great Rifle Canon would fit, all too large, and secondly they had no wading to hold the balls as the[y] lowered the muzzles of the canons to get the position so the balls would start before the piece was fired, the[y] had no furnace for heating balls which is so much needed in harbor defence." Bischoff's spirits remained good despite the defeat, and he asserted on 13 November 1861--"woe to them if the[y] advance much further....We will shell them out ere long as well as we shelled Anderson, out of Fort Sumter." Morale for others, however, waned as they faced the reality of invasion. An entry dated 31 December 1861 records the fate of one young recruit--"A poor fellow enlisted in the regular Army....next morning he put on his uniform and threw himself into the sea. The tide washed him ashore in a few hours after."

Bischoff received a furlough to return home for ten days in January 1862. Shortly after his return to Sullivan's Island Bischoff witnessed Col. James L. Orr's farewell as commander of the regiment named in his honor and the election on 1 February 1862 of Lt. Col. Foster Marshall to the regimental command. An entry dated 4 February relates details of the shooting death of W.M. Grant of Co. E by a fellow soldier--"Grant was going through the Yard...towards his quarters when McIntire raised his gun and said, how nicely I could bring you down if my gun was loaded, and snapped his gun at him, and unluckily the gun was loaded went off[f] and killed Grant instant[an]iously." 20 February 1862 brought more bad news for the Confederacy--the surrender of Ft. Donelson, Tenn. That same day, Bischoff's journal recounts, there was an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the powder magazine at Ft. Moultrie. On 8 March all wagon makers in the regiment were ordered home to make wagons, and on 20 April the regiment left Sullivan's Island for Virginia.

Journal entries for the remainder of the manuscript are sporadic rather than daily and cover longer periods of time. Frederick Bischoff

was wounded in the knee during fighting in Virginia in June 1862. Taken prisoner by a regiment of Federal Zouaves, he was provided medical treatment before being left behind as the Federal troops retreated. In his attempt to reach his own company Bischoff was shot again in the left thigh and was hospitalized until August when he was sent home on medical furlough. He remained in South Carolina until 27 October 1862 and then returned as far as Staunton, Va., where he was again hospitalized until 11 February 1863. Bischoff was honorably discharged on 22 February 1863 "with a lame leg and several of my nerves cut to pieces. Ambition and Glory both buried, and I a cripple, perhaps for life"--an epilogue in stark contrast to the motto inscribed in 1861 by the young soldier upon the first page of his journal--"It is hard for a man to give up his name, and to exchange it for a number. But for my country I can do mo[r]e, yes, I will die for it." Donor: Mrs. J.C. Hubbard, Jr.

SANBURN SUTHERLAND PAPERS, 1941-1946

The wartime experiences of an American soldier involved in campaigns on various islands in the South Pacific during World War II are documented through a collection of fifty-two letters and seventeen photographs sent throughout the war to Columbian Lillie Henderson by Idaho native Sanburn Sutherland (b. 1915). Sutherland, a graduate of Oberlin College and the Columbia University College of Journalism, was drafted in 1941 and was stationed at Ft. Jackson as a sergeant in the 45th Field Artillery Battalion, 8th Infantry Division. He attended Engineer Officer candidate school at Ft. Belvoir, Va., in 1942, was commissioned a second lieutenant, combat engineer officer, and served with the 6th Engineer Combat Battalion in Hawaii, New Guinea, and the Philippines, as well as occupation duty in Korea after the war.

The letters convey the collective experiences of many American GIs. Writing from Dutch New Guinea, 24 June 1944, Sutherland related news of the death of a buddy--"I sit here in the gathering dusk trying to get over one of the worst things in warfare, the loss of a close good friend. The Japs got him today, how and where or how foully, I cannot say. All I know is that I knew the guy like a kid brother....He was an artillery officer and I had run across him in training back in the States and since then had gadded about with him on Hawaii, on shipboard and had seen him occasionally during this operation....To realize now that he is no more is more than I can understand for a while. It's hitting so close is what hurts. I've seen other men die out here, both ours and the enemy but until now I've lost none of my friends....Part of the reaction...is a deeper bitterness against some of those shameless things that go on in the States--politics, strikes, Miami tourist season to name only a few of the more galling things that one reads in the papers you get. I wouldn't give a hoot in hell what those people did

back there if it weren't for guys like my friend dying out here in stinking jungles so that they--the fat buzzards may continue in comfort greed and hypocrisy." "We've been on this operation for weeks now," the letter continues, "weeks by the calendar but a lifetime of experience. Anything I ever did or knew before D-day is a dream that happened to another person. We landed. We secured initial objectives and now continue toward our final ones. We move but its bitter. It means lay dark night in the fox holes straining every nerve for sight or hearing of Japs and for the engineers, the combat engineers, it means engineer work in the daytime and fox hole watches at night--this until you lose count of days weeks and even months....We are bivouaced right beside the artillery and even as I write this...they let loose all hell in a barrage that thunders and quakes like an earthquake. There is the sharp bark of the 105's and then the concussive roar of the heavies, the 155's. Then the shells scream through the air sounding like a runaway express, speeding to spread hot steel into yellow skin. As each barrage jars the paper I wish it godspeed on its journey of hate....As to the Japs, they are small or large, starved and well fed but all are trecherous unhuman vermin. I have no conscience about them. I've not a qualm to say I kill in any way or fashion. There's nothing I can say to completely describe their complete inhumanity. They are apes, animals, who've picked up a language and a sort of civilization of their own. Extermination is the only answer."

News from the States, when it could be had, was not always to the servicemen's liking. Writing 19 March 1944, Sutherland castigated the Congress' recent decision regarding the right of GIs to vote. "The news that filters through from the States is unsettling in the extreme," he wrote. "Politicians bickering, people striking, plushy civilians screaming about some new restriction. The final straw is this soldier's vote business. It seems we are good enough to get shot at, grow diseased, go hungry, get dirty and keep always on the move but somehow we are not good enough to vote. Right now I'd like to have an assorted crew of cheap politicians, glib journalists and commentators, ignorant congressmen, John L. Lewis, defense millionaires, and smug charity-ball matrons down here in this hole with me. I'd like to work them to exhaustion, feed them like dogs for days on end, interrupt there sleep every few hours, let them go dirty in damp jungles, and more of the things that I expect from the men when necessity demands and which they do as a matter of course....Then by heaven I'd like to hear them put some conviction and bitter experience into their mouthings about 'our dear boys at the front....we must make every sacrifice of all we can...have you put in *your* two nights a week at the local USO serving tea, have you bought a bond lately...and did you hear, my dear that the horrid old government has forbidden more golf balls and has refused to run excursion trains to Miami this year? What is this country coming to...?' and more and more ad nauseum. Do I sound bitter? Perhaps I

am."

As the war in Europe neared an end and the news media focused its attention almost exclusively on that theatre of operations, Sutherland was prompted to write, 9 November 1944--"We see occasional news reels that show America[n] and British troops riding in clover and glory through liberated towns, flags waving, shouts filling the air and pretty girls [in] the automobiles. We figure we are fighting the wrong war out here. I will gladly swap one village, native, dirty, and crowded for one town, nice, civilized and populated with white people....we are operating on an increasingly greater and more complex scale out here now on a strict time table....chow has gone from bad to worse and threatens to get terrible. Hash, hash, eternal hash; even dehydrated food would taste good now. What the hell are they doing in the States, shipping it all to Europe? We also are fighting a war out here and while it isn't as glamorous as parading through liberated cities, we do have to eat. Or do we? One wonders." On 27 May 1945, following the liberation of Europe, he wrote again of the disparity in treatment between the two theatres of operation--"It was good to have the ETO business over. We didn't exactly celebrate over here...but we breathed a deep breath and hoped that this Pacific war would be over the sooner for that victory in Europe. Chow will improve, we hope. And the quantity and quality of equipment likewise; we've been rather on the hind teat in this supply deal out here in the Pacific theater and at times it has been irksome to see descriptions of bigger and better equipment and weapons that we'd never see because McArthur had been ranked out of them by ETO....Nimitz and McArthur have accomplished logistic and strategic feats out here that are amazing considering the pitifully few experienced divisions they've had at their disposal. They've accomplished these feats at a price though, the few experienced divisions like ours and certain Marine outfits and a dozen other Army divisions, have been used and used again on operations with no rest between."

Sutherland's work with the combat engineers is discussed in a letter of 16 July 1944--"it is a strange and amazing thing to see a beach head grow and grow, continuing action push the enemy out of one place and then another until all objectives are secured. Then things of another nature begin to happen. What was a beach head becomes a base. Whereas a few clogged roads carried an incessant stream of trucks loaded with ammunition, men, weapons and carried also more ambulances than you liked to see, now these same roads are smoothly developed highways that carry supplies, heavy equipment, and men busy with construction rather than murderous destruction."

Writing again from "The Same Damned Place," 31 August 1944, Sutherland expressed a restlessness and desire to move on to new campaigns, while wondering at the same time if he would ever be able to settle into the slower pace of civilian life once the war was over.

"With each week I grow more tired of the very comforts I enjoy, of the routine that allows some relaxation. With my mind I wanna stay but with my reflexes I wanna go on another operation....Much as I am sanely disinclined to get into that rat race of fox holes, K rations, no sleep, patrols, engineer work forward of the infantry and all the rest of the attendant business, I remember vividly how all that was on our last operation but even so I am used now to the tension and self control that has to see you through so many nightmares and my nervous system calls for recurrent doses of it. I'm like a dope fiend, my system is used to something and I have to have it every so often or I get restless and disgruntled." The same letter describes the response of American GIs on the beaches of New Guinea to enemy air raids and draws a startling comparison between the serious attitude of Americans stateside to air raid drills and the almost cavalier attitude of troops who experienced the reality of nightly raids. "If all this sounds strange to you, a civilian," Sutherland wrote, "hearing about how we watch some of these bombings as we would a sports event, I'll explain some part of it. To you who have been concerned so much with raids back in the States, with air raid wardens, blackouts and all the rest of it, tin hats and little armbands, it probably seems like a travesty on war that we thus lightly observe murder, destruction and mechanically improved hatred. But to me it is strictly a practical matter. If the bombings are up this way or if the flak falls around here we leave the beach immediately, diving as one man into our foxholes, but until either of these happens, as long as the target is down the coast safely we figure we might as well see the show since it is going to go on whether we see it or not. By the same token, if the raids come in the wee hours of the morning as they often do on these lovely moonlight nights, I open one eye, stick my head out from the mosquito bar to see if the raid is far enough down the coast and if it is I just grunt, turn over and go back to sleep."

Sanburn Sutherland was awarded the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, and Silver Star for gallantry during service in the Philippine Islands. His letter of 1 October 1945 describes the participation of his men in the Mt. Pacawagan campaign for which he was decorated--"The Bronze Star I got for running that Pacawagan job....nobody but me and my crew figured we'd ever get up that baby but we did and a good many people were right pleased about the whole thing. Probably the ones most pleased were the privates in the line up there on that high ground who had to drive the Japs off their commanding ground and who had been getting little water, ammo and chow because it had to be hand-carried up from the bottom. The surprise and pleasure written all over those doughboys' faces when they saw our dozers toil away up that ridge to the top was worth anything my men and I could possibly have done. I have never worked under more pressure in my life...but neither was I ever more deeply satisfied to have accomplished a

mission. I had seen those shells land among those men and I had helped lower the litters over the tortuous path, for four days my crew and I had seen the Japs pound hell out of our people as they inched forward in the face of withering machine gun fire and artillery concentrations. I never felt anything more personally in my life than I did the urgency to get that road to the top so tanks could roll out and blast those Japs into oblivion. For days and nights my crew and I ate, breathed and slept that Pacawagan job, getting up before dawn, returning after dark and sometimes working by moonlight when we could....During that time we were frequently shelled and sniped at...but not one of my men got even one scratch. There were men killed and wounded within yards of us, some of our equipment was riddled--but not knocked out--by Jap shelling, but somehow the Grace of God attended our slow but steady progress up that mountain until we topped the last rise and had the road on good ground. That day, that afternoon, that very minute, I'll never in my life forget. I sent the dozer on to dig some ammo pits while I went down and got the tank officer to bring his stuff up. Those tanks rolled up to their emplacements...and I've seen some beautiful sights in my life, I've heard some beautiful music, but never have I heard or seen the sheer beauty of those tanks squatting there on Mt. Pacawagan getting direct fire on those same Japs who had been feeding our boys so much steel. They fired and fired again and as they spoke the definitive word of firepower I stood by a tree and watched through field glasses as those pill boxes exploded and fell apart. It had taken four days but we had got there and it was worth it." Donor: Mrs. Edward M. Craig, Sr.

SOLOMON C. HARGROVE JOURNAL, 1836

The manuscript journal of Solomon C. Hargrove (1794-1880), a native of Edgefield District but longtime resident of Newberry District, is a narrative of his experience as a captain in Col. R.H. Goodwyn's regiment of mounted volunteers during the Seminole War of 1836. The journal provides an eyewitness account of the involvement of South Carolinians in the Florida Indian wars and comments directly on the problems of military discipline, troop morale, the scarcity of provisions for men and horses, and the difficulty of travel which plagued the men under Capt. Hargrove's command.

The narrative begins 5 February 1836 with the receipt of muster orders. A company comprised of some seventy-four men assembled on 8 February at Teague's Old Field in Newberry District, and Hargrove was elected captain. Two days later, on 10 February, the company rendezvoused at Newberry Court House and received marching orders the following day. Their line of march took them through Aiken and Robertville, and after crossing the Savannah River into Georgia on 19 February Hargrove's company was mustered into U.S. service by Capt.

John Page. Proceeding through Savannah as far south as Darien, Ga., the troops were transported via steamboat up the Altamaha River, and on 1 March as they neared the St. Marys River the men were "ordered to clean there armes and put them in order for fiting for we begin to git near the hostile land." They drew rations enough to last until reaching Jacksonville, but, as Hargrove recorded, "the Bread we drew was made of ry[e] meal and made in the year 1825 or Stamped So and was fool of worms and was thrown out by the boys." This only served to compound the discontent with regard to army rations which had been evident among the men of his company since their departure from Newberry.

On 2 March 1836 the troops crossed into Florida and set about rebuilding bridges washed away by torrential rains. Hargrove notes that as his men proceeded toward Jacksonville "mud and water was ancel deep to belly deepe all the way through[h] the Swamp." His men crossed the St. Johns River on flatboats and on 7 March "came to where the indians had fired on Som[e] negroes & kil[l]ed too of them and took prisoners and abough[t] 100 head of cattel that they were Driving." After reaching St. Augustine on 8 March, the men then set out for Ft. McCray. From Ft. McCray to Ft. Volusia there were no roads, but Hargrove and his men were able to reach Ft. Volusia on 18 March. The first reported sighting of an Indian was recorded by Hargrove on 19 March, and although his men scouted the following day no Indians were spotted. On 22 March, however, Hargrove recorded that he and his men "Saw Some Sine of indians among the rest found a dead negro in a Swamp...and from all appearance there had been a large party of indians passed that way...took the rong trail and got lost. past through a hammock and found an indian camp. passed on Still further and came to a nother hammock and passed through it and found nother indian camp and there was cart there and number of other articles that had been taken from the whites & carried off by the indians." His men, Hargrove noted, had become so dissatisfied with the uncertainty of their guides that they threatened to shoot them, and that night the soldiers were forced to camp "in a bad place...Sur[r]ounded by Swamp on all Sides but one Small gap and...it rained all night and we had nothing for Selves nor horses to eat."

On 30 March Hargrove recorded details of an encounter between soldiers under the command of Col. Butler and hostile Indians--"Col. Bu[t]lers Battallion of mounted men were detached to Scour the contery for indi[a]ns & cattle. found 13 head of cattle and come up with Som[e] indians run[n]ing to mak[e] there escape from us. Genl. Shelton with a party of men put after them and came within Shooting distance & Shelton fired on him...the indian fell to his [k]nees & Shelton rushed up to him and Snap[p]ed a pistol at his breast and the indian ballanced his gun across his arm and Shot Shelton in the hip and the indian was then Shot down by a Mr. Gibson of Capt. Smith

company of mounted men." The following day there was fighting involving Col. Butler's command and Col. A.H. Brisbane's battalion of foot soldiers. Five soldiers were wounded in the fighting, among them, Hargrove recorded, "N[icholas] Summer my Orderly Sargent [who] got his thigh Broke."

Capt. Hargrove and his company reached Tampa Bay on 3 April after having passed the site of the Dade massacre, where, the journal notes, "there were human Bones lieing about on the ground." Hargrove's journal, however, ends abruptly on 6 April, the fifty-sixth day after his departure from Newberry, noting that the mounted troops had been six days without provisions for their horses other than what could be foraged along the way. Appended to the journal is a list of fifteen men who lost their horses during the time of their U.S. service in Florida. **Donors: The Hon. John I. Rogers III, Miss Anna Wells Rutledge, Miss Melba Shealy, Mrs. Huger Sinkler, Mr. & Mrs. Louis C. Sossamon, Mrs. Robert H. Webster, and Mrs. R.H. Wienefeld.**

HILLA SHERIFF PAPERS, 1912-1989

During the 1930s the field of public health became an attractive area of service for idealistic and public-spirited medical personnel in the South. Doctors entering this sector were able to exert major beneficial influence upon the health of entire communities, help eradicate previously common diseases, and cut the infant and juvenile death rates. This is illustrated in the life and work of Dr. Hilla Sheriff (1903-1988), documented in this collection of ten linear feet consisting of correspondence, 1912-1989; topical files; speeches and writings (including high school and college notes, scholarly articles, and poetry); clippings from newspapers and journals regarding her career, interests, and family; daily calendars; records of professional meetings and her travels to attend international conferences; and photographs.

Born in Easley and reared in Orangeburg, where her father was a lumber dealer, Hilla Sheriff received her bachelor's degree from the College of Charleston and her Medical Degree in 1926 from the Medical College of South Carolina. Following graduation she completed an internship and residencies at the Hospital of the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, and the Willard Parker Contagious Disease Hospital, New York City.

Returning to South Carolina in 1929 to establish a private pediatric practice in Spartanburg, in 1931 she took on additional responsibilities as Medical Director of the American Women's Hospital Unit for Spartanburg and, in 1932, for Greenville counties. In 1933 she became associated with the Spartanburg County Health Department, beginning a lifelong career in public health administration. Dr. Sheriff served as director of the Department until 1940, leaving her work during 1936-

1937 to obtain a Master's of Public Health degree from Harvard University on a Rockefeller scholarship. Among her initiatives while with the county were campaigns to combat pellagra and diphtheria, as well as institutes for the training of midwives. Efforts to promote good nutrition and proper maternal and child health care continued throughout her career. She also worked to publicize the problem of child abuse and neglect and initiated family planning services to curb unwanted pregnancies.

In 1940 Dr. Sheriff left Spartanburg for Columbia, where she joined the Division of Maternal and Child Health of the State Board of Health as Assistant Director. She became director of the division in 1941 and held a succession of ever more influential positions with the state until her retirement in 1974. At that time she held the positions of Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Health and Environmental Control and Chief of the Bureau of Community Health Services.

Correspondence from the period 1922-1940 is especially valuable for its relation of the problems a female student and doctor encounters in a male-dominated profession, her shared concerns with all medical students and fledgling doctors (such as selecting her area of specialization and deciding where to locate), and her comments on medicine in general in the Southeast. Present in the collection is a draft of a constitution, ca. 1924, for an organization of women medical students of South Carolina, the Asklepiads.

Another important part of the collection consists of the papers of Dr. George Henry Zerbst (1892-1953), an ophthalmologist who served as one of Dr. Sheriff's instructors while she attended the Medical College and whom she married in 1940. Their regular correspondence began in 1926 while she was in Philadelphia on a twelve-month internship which included work in various departments. Her letters describe the cases in which she was most interested, the internship itself, her relations with co-workers, and her ambitions. Zerbst, who like Hilla was ambitious and valued public service, maintained a private practice in Charleston at various times during the 1920s and 1930s, but found it difficult to earn a satisfactory income. For a time, 1924-1925, he worked at the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital in Washington, D.C. He returned to Charleston but by 1928 was convinced that he would have to go elsewhere--"The cotton depression has knocked business out down here. It never was very much but of late it has been still worse...it probably will be the best thing for me to leave in the Spring. Of course I can sit and wait for my competitors to die, but that doesn't suit me at all" (26 November 1926).

Early in 1927 Zerbst took a position with the Southern Pacific Lines examining the eyes of railway workers in Texas and Louisiana. Outfitted with their own train, the examiners were particularly concerned with identifying employees who were colorblind and therefore

safety menaces. During 1928-1929 he performed similar work in California, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. But his heart apparently remained in South Carolina and by 1930 he had returned to Charleston. In 1935 he again closed his office to work in public health, becoming Director of the Clarendon County Health Department. By 1939 both he and Hilla were considering leaving South Carolina. On 21 April 1939 Hilla wrote--"Both of us may soon be out of S.C.--tho I love it, it looks as if we must for a time if we are to be progressive." Among Zerbst's papers are sketch books, 1908-1909, made while attending Clemson; and a scrapbook, ca. 1913, kept while he was serving with the U.S. Bureau of Agriculture in the Philippines.

Other correspondents include Hilla's friends George W. Connor II, a Spartanburg native who worked as a clerk for the Clinchfield Coal Corporation in Dante, Va., and who wrote lengthy and descriptive letters describing his daily life and the operation of the mines; and Dr. John Fabian Busch, a college classmate who found, like Sheriff and Zerbst, that during the Depression the steady income of public health was more desirable than the uncertain economics of private practice--and who by 1936 was serving as Superintendent of the Greenville County Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Among the photographs in the collection are portraits and snapshots of Dr. Sheriff and her husband taken throughout their lives, as well as pictures showing the work being done in both Spartanburg County, ca. 1933-1940, and the state health department.

The work of Dr. Hilla Sheriff in Spartanburg County during the 1930s, and for South Carolina's health department from 1940 until her retirement, won her the esteem of all who were associated with her--and such honors as the Ross Award from the American Public Health Association (1969), the Order of the Palmetto (1975), the William Weston Distinguished Service Award for Excellence in Pediatrics (1983), and the Career Achievement Award of the American Academy of Pediatrics (1986). **Donor: The Estate of Dr. Hilla Sheriff.**

MARY LANGSTON KING PAPERS, 1921-1975

Mary Langston King (1907-1978) was among the first public school psychologists in South Carolina. Following her graduation in 1929 from Winthrop College she began work in the Florence school system. Except for service in the military during the second world war she spent her entire career working within the system with ever advancing levels of responsibility, working basically with physically and emotionally handicapped children. She also continued her education: summer courses which began in 1930 led to an M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1941; and in 1968 she received her doctorate from the Columbia University Teachers College.

In August 1942 Miss King volunteered for service in the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps and was commissioned a second lieutenant. She served in various installations and hospitals in Florida, Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, predominately as a testing officer and personnel consultant. By the time of her discharge in September 1946 she had risen to the rank of major. She returned to Florence as a school psychologist and visiting teacher and in 1954 established a special education program for mentally retarded children throughout the district. Shortly thereafter, her duties were revised to allow her to concentrate on her work as school psychologist. In 1973 she was charged with the creation of a department of student personnel services for the Florence school system. She headed that department until her retirement in 1975.

The collection consists of two and one half linear feet of records which document her education, career, and personal interests. Her education at Winthrop, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University is well documented through correspondence, class notes and schedules, and a scrapbook, 1924-1929, containing notes from classmates, school announcements, programs from entertainments, and newspaper clippings relating to her years at Winthrop. Miss King's professional career is best documented by her writings and notes for speeches, although correspondence provides insights into her stature within the education field in South Carolina. Among the letters are several from Jesse T. Anderson, State Superintendent of Education, who in a letter of 7 May 1954 encouraged King to accept the newly created position of state supervisor of special education.

Much of the collection relates to life in Florence from the 1940s through the 1960s. Topical files include material on groups such as the Cosmos Club, a women's literary society in which Miss King served as president, 1948-1949; and the Florence Executive Club, which brought speakers of general interest to Florence. Flyers announcing speakers are present for the period between 1954 and 1960. Miss King was an active member of the Central Methodist Church and was also involved with the Little Theatre Guild, 1947-1957. She also served on the advisory committee of the School of Nursing at the McLeod Infirmary of Florence, and the collection includes official reports of the school, 1962-1964.

Of general interest among the correspondence is a letter, 29 April 1953, from U.S. District Court Judge Ashton H. Williams of Charleston responding to Miss King's concern over the light sentence given a convicted embezzler. Williams explained his sentence by pointing out the very low salaries paid by the banks and their monopoly on such work--"a bank which employs a person in such a responsible position and does not pay him a living salary bears a part of the blame in case a theft occurs." **Donors:** The Late Mr. R. Rives King, Mrs. R. Rives King, Mrs. Margaret K. Kirby, and Mrs. Mary K. Corbin.

Manuscript volume, 1 March - November 1854 and January 1857 - 4 January 1858, of Clarissa Walton Adger (1837-1915), later Mrs. Orasmus Allan Bowen, details this school girl's travels between Charleston and Woodburn Plantation near Anderson. Of chief interest is Miss Adger's description, 26 March 1854, of a visit to Fort Hill, the plantation home of John C. Calhoun--"Went to John C. Calhoun's plantation- Mrs. C. is a short lady dressed in the deepest mourning, and wears a close widows cap--she seems to have a great deal of energy--and is said to have ruled her husband- Went into the parlors and saw the family pictures, three of John C. and one in his dining room, taken when he was a young man--the place is not extraordinary, but is pretty--the house is a small white one, surrounded by tall trees." Donors: Miss Clarissa W. Taylor and Miss Jean Adger Taylor.

Letter, 8 November 1832, of [Richard G. Arnold], Waterloo, to Zachariah Allen, Providence, R.I., informs his brother-in-law of his travels through South Carolina on a journey from Washington, D.C., to Savannah, Ga., and comments at length on the nullification crisis in South Carolina--"We are now in the hot bed of nullification....parties both Sides go armed, & the Slightest offence causes them to be used--There is not the slightest doubt this State will nullify immediately after the conventions meet & declare all attempts to collect the revenue after the 4th March next as unconstitutional....I knew people were desperate but had no idea that they had become so blood thirsty....It is really a shocking sight to witness! what in common times, would be a pacific quiet Planter--turned into a desperate Politician, going about armed & disposed to use them on the slightest provocation....I am now more than ever impressed with the importance of Georgia, being true to the Union. Carolina is looking at her with great anxiety, & it is in her power to check if not stifle nullification--yet unless a stop is put to it here--Geo[rgia] I fear will be of the same way of thinking, in less than a year." Donor: Mr. & Mrs. J.E. Timberlake Memorial Fund.

Letter, 2 November 1820, of Ja[me]s Bankhead (1783-1856), Fort Johnson, to Maj. Milo Mason reports that "Lieut. Harrison has been, for a long time, & still is, fonder of his amusements than of his duty; &...unless you restrain him in his propensity to frolick, you will not be much assisted by him." Bankhead further notes that Harrison would soon be reporting to New York to assist with recruiting activities--"He is the senior 1 Lieut. of my Battallion & if I had not ordered him, on the recruiting service, he would have claimed the command of your company; which would have precluded all hopes of its improvement." Donor: Dr. Henry Lumpkin Memorial Fund.

Manuscript, July 1788, of Thomas Bee (1725-1812), Charleston, recipe for rusk, a dried sweet bread, and "Method of making Soap from Myrtle wax." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Lucien V. Bruno.

Fifteen manuscripts, twenty-two miscellaneous printed items, twenty-

five photographs, and four objects, 1915-1923 and 1954, belonging to Francis Wright Bradley (1884-1971), Abbeville native and former dean and professor of modern languages at the University of South Carolina, give evidence of his service as a U.S. Army officer in World War I and his tenure as a member of the Permanent International Armistice Commission from November 1918 to August 1919. The collection is comprised chiefly of souvenirs which Bradley obtained through those experiences and which pertain either to the German war machine or to physical, economic and political conditions in Europe following the war: posters, currency, a 1915 German draft notice (translation affixed: "Those subject to draft will present themselves before the royal recruiting commission with washed bodies, with clean linen and in sober condition"), postcard photographs of the ruins of Louvain and of the Berlin uprising of 1918, and booklets with such titles as *The French Railway Administration in the Ruhr-district* and *Die französische-belgische Gewaltherrschaft im Ruhrgebiet*. Another booklet documents the inauguration of the "Avenue du Président-Wilson" in Paris on 4 July 1918. Among the three maps included is a comic rendering of the St. Mihiel salient, France, entitled "Laughic Scummmary of Ignorance" and issued by the A.E.F. Second Army in commemoration of the signing of the Armistice, 11 November 1918. Other items of special interest are the tri-color armband worn by Bradley as a member of the P.I.A.C.; a handwritten and embellished menu for a dinner given by the American Mission of the P.I.A.C. for General John J. Pershing, 12 May 1919, at Spa, Belgium; and a photograph taken outside a villa in Spa, in which Major Bradley is formally portrayed along with other members of the American section of the P.I.A.C., including General Pershing. **Donor: Miss Jane Bradley.**

Letter, 21 January 1830, of J[ohn] C[aldwell] Calhoun (1782-1850), Washington, [D.C.], to Mrs. [Stephen] Pleasanton relates instructions contained in a letter of Calhoun's wife, Floride Colhoun Calhoun, regarding the procurement of various articles of clothing--"I wish you would request Mrs. Pleasanton to look into the band box which I left with her in order to see whether all things are safe, and to have them aired and put up again. As the feathers will become yellow, I wish she would exchange them with some of the Milliners for a han[d]some cap for myself and to get lace enough to trim it in the fashion. I wish thread lace and very fine, as it is intended for a dress cap. I wish you to bring on for me a black silk dress. Have it made fashionably, and of the best quality thin silk, as I wish it for summer; and also a black velvet beed bag." **Donor: Dr. John Hammond Moore.**

Letter, 10 November 1800, of Josiah Cantey, Camden, to William James, Solicitor of the Northern Circuit, accuses James Chesnut and accomplices Duncan McRa[e], Alexander Matheson, and John Dinkins of having assaulted him on the evening of 8 November 1800. According to Cantey, the assailants "fell upon me in the most Cowardly and

Dasterdly Manner & Did then & there Beat and Wound me in the most murdering Like manner with fists Whips &c. &c." Duncan McRae "Also Beat Me with a whip & attempted to kill me with my own gun." The letter names witnesses to the crime and appeals for "Said agression [to be] Dealt with as the Law Directs." **Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

Letter, 2 April 1855, of Sophie Chapin, Indian Hill, Abbeville Dis[trict], to Miss Sarah C. Bragg, Haverhill, Mass., comments on her work as a teacher and suggests that educators in the South "are obliged to labor *much harder*" than those in the North--"I never worked so hard in my life--was never in school so many hours--embracing about 8 hours *every day*....My school is very pleasant--have splendid scholarsIts the first school I've seen here where the girls seemed to try much to study." Despite the hardships, she concludes--"its very gratifying to feel that we are needed, looked for, expected day after day....Its a trying, a tedious, but a pleasant task to direct the opening mind--to lay open to it the rich stores of science, & at the same time have the opportunity to lead the immortal soul, and direct it into the way of ever lasting life." **Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

Ribbon, 26 April 1887, from the "Unveiling of the Monument to Calhoun, Charleston, S.C.," advertises J.C.H. Claussen & Co., steam bakery and candy factory; S. Weiskopf, painting supplies; Hisch, Israel & Co., clothiers; and John Sayas, tobacconist. **Donor: R. Hunter Kennedy Memorial Fund.**

Twenty-one manuscripts, 1969-1980 and 1989, reveal the history of the Columbia Day Care Project, Inc., organized in 1969 to provide day care centers in Columbia public housing communities. Included among the manuscripts are a history of the Project compiled by Mary W. Johnson in August 1989; newspaper clippings relating to its advocacy role in matters concerning child care in the greater Columbia area; a copy of a charter issued by Secretary of State John T. Campbell, 7 March 1985, documenting the organization's name change from Columbia Day Care Project to Fairfield Arms Day Care Project, Inc.; and a copy of the Fairfield Arms Day Care Center Project, Inc., constitution and by-laws adopted 6 March 1985. **Donor: Miss Mary Wallace Johnson.**

Eighty-eight items, 1954-1986, of John Richard Craft, former director of the Columbia Museum of Art, consist of twenty-four photographs of portraits of South Carolinians painted by Everett Raymond Kinstler, renowned artist of New York City, and four pieces of correspondence from him, 1971-1986; and a collection of news clippings, 1954-1962, pertaining to events and activities at the Columbia Museum during Craft's tenure as director. **Donor: Dr. John Richard Craft.**

Fifteen manuscripts, 1888-1893, of the Craig family consist largely of letters written by Columbia native William Oscar Craig, who worked as

a real estate agent and brokerage merchant in Florida, and addressed to his parents, Robert Elbridge and Eugenia Rebecca Bookman Craig. Writing from Orlando on 29 January 1893, W.O. Craig described the city in which he was residing--"This is an awful wicked place. Bicycle races are going on now (Sunday) at the Fair grounds.....Orlando is a much cleaner town than any I know of. There are such heavy fines for violation of sanitary laws. Tampa is a *hog pen*." A letter written by "Cousin Chal" from Salt Lake City, Ut., 25 September 1893, comments on the hurricane which had recently devastated the South Carolina coast--"I saw a good deal in the papers about the terrific storm that raged in South Carolina recently, especially along the coast, and in common with everyone else felt a great deal of sympathy for the poor, helpless negroes. I noticed also, that a negro who *mis*-represents one of the districts of your state in Congress had made an unsuccessful effort to have \$200,000 appropriated for the relief of the sufferers. He certainly *deserved* success in that it would seem." The same letter expresses support for South Carolina's newly established dispensary system, comments on the celebration of Pioneer Day, the anniversary of the arrival of the Mormons in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847, and alludes to his identity in the community as a Southerner and non-Mormon. **Donor: Mr. Edward M. Craig, Sr.**

One hundred nine manuscripts, 1851-1942, of the Dodson family consist largely of personal correspondence between various members of the family of Allen Dodson (1805-1897) and Nancy Anderson Dodson (1807-1878) of Abbeville District. Many of the letters written by members of the family who had migrated to areas of the old southwest speak of the availability of cheap farm lands and urge members of the family remaining in South Carolina to move westward. A letter of 13 September 1858 written by Dodson's son James Richard advises him on an anticipated move to Texas; and a similar letter, 13 July 1859, from cousin M[ichael] M. McGee urges Dodson to consider not only the lands in Harrison and Panola County, Tx., but also the lands of Arkansas.

Also represented in the collection are Civil War letters written by brothers James Richard and William Marshall Dodson and other members of the extended family. Writing from Vicksburg, Miss., on 15 July 1862, Pvt. John W. Crenshaw, husband of Allen Dodson's daughter Margaret, described naval fighting on the Yazoo River between the Confederate ram *Arkansas* and Federal gunboats. A letter of 12 January 1863 reports Crenshaw's death on Christmas day in fighting at Chickasaw, Miss. Tragedy struck the Dodson family again in 1863. James Richard Dodson, a resident of Harrison County, Tx., and member of Co. E, 17th Texas Cavalry, was captured during fighting in Arkansas in January 1863 and imprisoned in Chicago where he died from pneumonia in March 1863.

Post-Civil War correspondence points up the economic hardships of the times. E. Milbra Dodson, widow of J.R. Dodson, wrote from

Elysian Fields, Tx., on 21 January 1866--"our Negroes all left us they did not want to go but they done So bad we could not keep them, two of them came back we have five hired....I dont think people will be bothered much with the freemen next year I think this year will Satisfy a great many people of freed negroes." The situation had hardly changed when Milbra, who had remarried, wrote again on 24 August 1870--"we get along very well here though the most of people are getting tired of free negroes it is a hard task to deal with them....it is getting so people can hardly raise Stock in this country the Freedmen kill them up so bad." Letters from Confederate veteran J.S. Rosamond of Durant, Miss., to William M. Dodson, Alma, Abbeville County, discuss their service together in Co. G, 4th Mississippi Volunteers.

The collection also includes articles of agreement, 24 January 1884, which name the subscribers for a school at Saluda Grove in Cokesbury Township, Abbeville County. Twentieth century letters primarily discuss family genealogy. **Donors: Dr. William F. and Mrs. Maude M. Bagwell.**

Document, 18 April 1828, of Massachusetts native Samuel Dunfee is signed by J[ames] R. Pringle, Collector's Office, District of Charleston, and certifies that Dunfee had presented proof as required by "An Act for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen" and was thereby recognized as a citizen of the United States. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. G. Cameron Todd and Mr. Robert H. Stoudenmire.**

Four manuscripts, 1 February 1862 - 17 June 1863, of English native George Dunn relate to his employment as a steel-plate engraver and lithographic printer for the Confederate States of America Treasury Department. A letter from B.F. Ficklin, London, dated 1 February 1862, states the terms of the contractual agreement by which Dunn was to be employed by the Confederate government--"Acting under authority I hereby agree in consideration of your selecting five other men (Steel plate Engravers) suitable for operating in a Bank note Establishment and for one year from the time of your arrival at Richmond, Virginia, to manage and conduct said business to pay you Six pounds Sterling per week, To pay your expenses from London to Richmond and at the expiration of the year to pay your passage back to London."

A lengthy letter written by Dunn from Columbia, 6 January 1863, apprises his wife Margaret that he had received her latest letter via "one of Twenty Lithographic printers sent out here to serve the Confederate States Government" and describes in some detail the difficulty he experienced in exchanging the Confederate paper currency in which he was paid for English pounds--"After very great difficulty I have at last induced the authorities to pay their English and Scotch employees in Drafts on Fraser, Trenholm & Co., in Liverpool, and if these can only be conveyed to you safely, they will be sent regularly enough." Dunn expresses hope that his family might be reunited after

the war. "About the battles that are fought, or lost, or won," he writes, "I will not pain you, but I cannot send a letter...without repeating my solemn opinion of the success, that must sooner or later attend the Confederate Cause." The letter closes with Dunn's explicit instructions to his wife regarding the manner in which her letters must be addressed and forwarded in order to cross the blockade and to reach him safely.

A second letter, 25 March 1863, written by George Dunn from Columbia to his wife in England provides further details on the forwarding of letters to him, reminds her to maintain an exact record of her correspondence with him, and advises--"At the end of our government contract we have entered--Gellatly[,] Gemmell and I into a partnership with the firm of Paterson & Co. here for a fourth of their business....an Engraver here with some business knowledge means even, in government employ 5 to 6000 dollars per annum but in Paterson business you may safely...multiply your income by 5 and say 25000 dollars." **Donor:** Dr. John Hammond Moore.

Printed broadside, undated, of the Edgefield Reading Room, Edgefield, presents the organization's constitution, rules, and regulations, including information regarding collection materials, circulation policy, fines, and membership. The document is signed in print by secretary and treasurer R. Augustus Tompkins and executive committee members W.W. Butler, Earnest Gary, and Edwin H. Folk. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. John C. Pritchett and Mrs. Margaret Keitt Smith.

Three manuscripts, 1 August 1882 and undated, of Evans & Co., Baltimore, Md., consist of a license issued to Mrs. M.L. Becton, of Selma, Ala., allowing her to employ a patented process in mounting and finishing photographs and to market the same as "Evans and Ideson's Convex Miniatures." Accompanying the license are a price list of supplies and "Instructions for Mounting and Painting the Convex Miniature, by Evans & Co.'s Process, Patented Jan. 7th, 1879." All three items were printed by T.J. Trimmier, printer and stationer, of Spartanburg. **Donors:** Mr. W. Hammond Burkhalter, Dr. Vernon Burton, and Miss Betty E. Callahan.

Three manuscripts, 17 January 1910, of the Excelsior Seed Farm Company, Excelsior, consist of a form letter to J.M. Baker, Selma, Ala., enclosing circulars advertising the company's "Excelsior Prolific" corn and cotton seed and providing price and order information. **Donor:** Mrs. Herbert M. Hucks, Jr.

Script, 7 February 1990, of Carlisle Floyd, revised version of the libretto for his opera "The Passion of Jonathan Wade," whose setting is the aftermath of the burning of Columbia in early 1865. A new production of the opera is scheduled to open in Houston in January 1991, with subsequent performances in Miami, San Diego, and Seattle. **Donor:** Mr. Carlisle Floyd.

Three manuscript volumes, 1880-1885, 1886-1892, and 1893-1896, of Anthony Joel Foster (1857-1898), White Stone, Spartanburg County, farm journals and account books including accounts with tenant farmers and day laborers. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Harry T. Huffman.

Letter, 24 September 1864, of Union army officer J[ohn] G[ray] Foster (1823-1874), Headquarters, Department of the South, Hilton Head, expresses hope that the Federal government would authorize him to "exchange all the poor fellows now in the rebel prison, for their condition is pitiable." "Some private exchanges have taken place lately, by using influence at Washington," Foster notes, "But I am opposed to this, as I think it is not fair as regards the great body of prisoners. If I am authorized to go on with the exchange, I shall adopt the rule of exchanging those longest in captivity, *first*." A native of New Hampshire, Foster was appointed commander of the Department of the South on 26 May 1864. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Bruce O. Hunt, Mrs. George D. Lott, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Duncan C. McIntyre, Dr. & Mrs. William H. Patterson, Dr. & Mrs. Philip Racine, and Dr. & Mrs. Selden K. Smith.

Two documents, 1 January 1868, of John Fraser and Company, five hundred dollar bonds between Theodore D. Wagner and William L. Trenholm, of Charleston, and James Robb and Charles T. Lowndes, trustees, in behalf of John Fraser and Company and Fraser, Trenholm and Company. **Donor:** Mr. William C. Schmidt, Jr.

Ten letters, 1 February 1853 - 21 June 1855, of Isaac Fulkerson to his sister Kate, brother Sam, and mother describe life and events in Charleston as observed by a bookseller's clerk. His earliest letter, dated 1 February 1853, comments on the city's bustling social season--"This is quite a lively week in Charleston and all seem to be devoting it to amusements, the races that come off tomorrow has drawn a great many sporting characters here from all parts of the Union. And then the musical portion of the people are quite carried away with the celebrated violinist Ole Bull who is playing here this week." Fulkerson apparently removed from Charleston sometime following, because on 1 July 1854 he wrote from New York noting that he had accepted a position in Charleston and planned to return there shortly and commenting on his fondness for New York, particularly West Point and Greenwood Cemetery. His letter of 28 January 1855 from Charleston describes attempts to bore a city well--"Our City authorities after boring over 1200 feet have found water but it is mineral water and cannot be used for common purposes....It is quite a curiosity, to the Charlestonians...to see the...water rising from a plain to the height of twenty feet....the warmth of the water...raises the thermometer to 90°." Writing on 6 March 1855 Fulkerson announced that the bookseller for whom he worked planned to quit the business after the first of July--"Our spring trade has been very light, and not a few merchants who have come down to buy goods have been put in Jail for old debts," and his final

letter, 21 June 1855, notes that he had accepted employment in the sales department of the "Methodist publication society." Donors: Col. & Mrs. Henry L. DuRant, Mr. & Mrs. Charlie C. Foster, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Harris, Mr. & Mrs. Palmer McArthur, Mr. & Mrs. G.E. McGrew, and Mr. Sidney K. Suggs.

Sixty manuscript volumes, 1888-1924, of Seneca businessman G[eorge] W[arren] Gignilliat (1854-1926) consist of cotton, fertilizer, grocery, and general mercantile records. A native of Darien, Ga., and son of Norman Page and Charlotte Trezevant Gignilliat, G.W. Gignilliat was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1873 and after working in the office of the Roswell Manufacturing Company for five years relocated to Seneca in 1878. His various business ventures included a cotton brokerage, a wholesale grocery establishment, the manufacture of guano, and the sale of horses, mules, buggies, and wagons. Gignilliat was also involved in civic and philanthropic causes, including one term as mayor of Seneca. Donor: Mr. Thomas M. Gignilliat.

Letter, 10 February [18]65, of Maj. Gen. Q[ui]ncy A[dams] Gillmore (1825-1888), commander of the Department of the South, written from "Near Coles Island" to Brig. Gen. [Alexander] Schimmel[p]finnig, orders the withdrawal of U.S. troops from James Island to Coles Island and reports that "The 32nd U.S. Colored, the 144th New York & the 55th Mass., will be required to embark from Cole's Island this evening." Donors: Dr. David R. Chesnutt, Mr. & Mrs. William S. Davies, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. C.P. Exum, Mr. & Mrs. Alfred R. Goodwyn III, and Mr. & Mrs. Baron Holmes III.

Thirty-two manuscripts, 1772, 1773, and 1832-1890, chiefly document the ownership of the land that forms Goodwill Plantation, some 5,500 acres located in Richland and Sumter counties on the Wateree River. Plats and bills of sale trace changes in ownership and the consolidation of the plantation. Among Goodwill's owners have been lowcountry planters Daniel Elliott Huger (1779-1854) and Edward Barnwell Heyward (1826-1871). Also included are copies of three letters dating from January and February 1890 written by a young man apparently working on the plantation building the steamboat *Julia*. One letter, 20 February 1890, describes the launching of the boat--"She slid in beautifully...was immediately hauled against the bank & the crowd got aboard....After it was over we all adjourned to the top of the hill & ate out of each others baskets...." Donor: Mr. Augustine W. Tucker, Jr.

Letter, 13 December 1830, from the wardens and vestrymen of Grace Episcopal Church, Camden, to the Rt. Rev. Dr. [Nathaniel] Bowen, president of the Charleston P[ro]testant E[piscop]al Missionary Society, solicits financial assistance, particularly for the support of a minister--"It is well known that the concerns of the Church in Camden have for many years languished- Within the past year they have measurably

revived....we have had the regular ministrations of the church performed through the summer months- We are anxious to have them permanently continued- Our congregation is regularly organized- The vestry & Wardens have applied for a charter & preparations are making for the immediate erection of a church- But we are unable as yet--to afford any adequate compensation to the support of a minister- We have to ask the continuance of your assistance in this object." The letter is signed by the church's wardens, vestrymen, and the Rev. Edward Phillips. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Nelson K. Gibson.

Two legal documents, 23 February and 20 December 1799, filed in Greenville County concern charges brought by John Gowen against John Brasile, Jonas Dawson, and John Robuck, 23 February 1799, and against John Brazill and Thomas Bowers, 20 December 1799, in consequence of the slaughter of one of Gowen's hogs and the theft of others. **Donors:** Dr. Marcia Synnott, Dr. W.E. Sharp, and Mr. & Mrs. B. Walter Taylor.

Thirteen manuscripts, 30 November 1860 - 1 September 1864, of J[ames] E[arle] Hagood (1826-1904) relate to his official duties as clerk of the circuit court of Pickens District from 1856 until 1868, the interruption of his working relationships with officials in Washington, D.C., as South Carolina seceded from the Union, and his involvement in the sale and shipment of whiskey, a restricted commodity in Civil War South Carolina.

P.M. Henry, a resident of Washington, D.C., with whom Hagood had worked closely in the filing of claims for bounty lands and Revolutionary War pensions, wrote on 30 November 1860 concerning the secession crisis--"Owing to the excitement caused by the *little flurry*, which your State has kicked up, land warrants are very hard to sell at all....What are you people going to do? Are you really going to leave *our glorious old Union*? I think you had better take care and *'be sure you are right'* before you *'go ahead.'*" Again, on 18 February 1861, as war loomed more inevitably, Henry wrote his friend Hagood--"I hope our correspondence will not be broken up although we do live in two separate Confederacys. If we of Virginia cannot get our rites guaranteed to us we will be with you soon, but I hope that we may yet bring the fanatics of the North to their senses, that is if they have any."

Other letters refer to the instate shipment of whiskey sold by J.E. Hagood. Two letters, 12 June 1862, from J.A. Gurley of Hamburg concern such shipments. "There is a great deal of Whiskey in the market," Gurley notes, but "the difference between Pickens Greenville & the Other Mountain Districts of this State & of North Carolina & Georgia is *this*. there all are *purchasers*--here all are *sellers*--where all are *purchasers* it stiffens the market--& where all are trying to *sell*--it depreciates." Columbian William R. Huntt wrote on 18 August 1862 to J.W. Hayne, Chief, Department of Justice & Police, requesting permission "to transport a few gallons of whiskey from Pickens District to this

place." "My Brother-in-law and myself want it for family use," Huntt continued, "and we pledge ourselves not to sell any portion of it." Permission was duly granted by Hayne. A letter from Huntt, 26 May [18]63, to Hagood encloses a note of the same date from Dr. W.L. Templeton of Columbia ordering three gallons of whiskey for medicinal purposes for Huntt's brother-in-law and explains that the whiskey was to be shared by the two men. The state legislature renewed the Executive Council's prohibition against distilling except for medicinal purposes in 1863, and a letter, 6 February 1864, from Rich[ar]d Caldwell of the Commissary General's Department, Columbia, forwards a list of persons reported to have been bound over for trial in Pickens District "for undue distillation of Spiritous Liquors" and requests of Hagood information on what action had been taken in these cases and whether seized stills had been "deposited at the C[ourt] H[ouse]." Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Charles Holmes, Mr. & Mrs. Irwin Kahn, Dr. & Mrs. M.L. Marion, Mr. & Mrs. William F. Marion, Mr. & Mrs. F.M. Moise, Jr., Mrs. R.L. Rawls, Sr., Mr. & Mrs. D.I. Ross, Jr., and Mr. H. Talcott Stith.

Document, 8 October 1862, of James Earle Hagood (1826-1904), "Return of Election held at Camp LaRoche in the State of So. Ca. on the 8th day of Oct. A.D. 1862 for the Office of Senators & Representatives in the state Legislature for the Dist. of Pickens." This official document, which records votes cast by Confederate soldiers in camp, is addressed to J.E. Hagood in his capacity as clerk of the circuit court of Pickens District. Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Thirty-eight manuscripts, 1863-1865, of the U.S.S. *E.B. Hale* consist primarily of official correspondence from the Navy Department, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and the Fleet Paymaster addressed to Acting Assistant Paymasters Osman B. Gilman and Myron M. Hovey, both of whom were stationed aboard the *E.B. Hale*. In addition to correspondence, the collection includes monthly summary statements of receipts and expenditures, quarterly returns of clothing and small stores, and hospital referrals. A letter of 19 February [18]64 from Acting Master Cha[r]les F. Mitchell informs Second Class Fireman James Clinton that he had been granted a thirty-day furlough for having reenlisted in the U.S. Navy. Donors: Mr. Charles E. Fraser, Dr. & Mrs. Donald J. Greiner, Mr. & Mrs. George B. Hartness, Mr. James R. Hill III, Mrs. Bennie Stone Larj, Dr. & Mrs. Kenneth I. Metz, Mrs. Nicholas P. Mitchell, Mrs. Robert Overing, Mr. & Mrs. T.H. Rawl, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. David H. Rembert, Jr., the Hon. & Mrs. John R. Russell, and Drs. Carl & Constance Schulz.

Letter, 25 September 1809, of Ainsley Hall (1783-1823), Columbia, to [Adam] Car[r]uth, Greenville C[ourt] House, was written by Hall as legal guardian of Mary and Jesse Goodwyn and concerns a tract of land purchased by Carruth but subsequently claimed by the heirs of Jesse

Goodwyn. The letter provides details of the property's ownership and expresses Ainsley Hall's hopes that the dispute might be settled amicably despite the fact that he expected "such allowance as appears equitable and just for the damages done by the Iron Works, as also for the use of the Land." Adam Carruth (ca. 1765-1821), a native of Lincolnton, N.C., operated iron works and a gun factory near Greenville. **Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

Letter, 23 June 1824, from J[ames] Hamilton, [Jr.] (1786-1857), Charleston, to Petit F. deVillers, Savannah, Ga., informs the latter of Hamilton's decision to ship rice via Capt. [Perquet?] and requests deVillers to forward certain bills of lading and letters. **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Crosby L. Adams, Mr. & Mrs. James B. Black, Capt. Ernest C. Castle, and Mr. Jimmie J. Fox.**

Letter, 27 January 1827, of J[ames] Hamilton, Jr. (1786-1857), Washington City, to Petit deVillers, [Savannah, Ga.], discusses the appointment of Mr. Harris as "commissioner on the Board to be organized for the Distribution of the Amt. recently allowed us under the convention at London as Indemnity for captured Slaves," assures deVillers that Harris "will have the united support of the delegations of So. Carolina & Georgia...that of Mr. Cheves, and of several other influential individuals," and urges--"His friends...*must* satisfy him that by accepting this appointment he places himself under no committment to the administration, that he is selected even *by the opposition* to perform a trust affecting deeply & exclusively southern interests, and that therefore he ought to consider himself as specially invoked by his friends." **Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

Four manuscripts, 28 May 1861 - 14 January 1863, of Paul Hamilton (d. 1862) document the Confederate military service and death of this member of Co. A, Artillery Battalion, Hampton Legion. A letter of 28 May 1861 from W.W. Curry informs Cadet Hamilton of his election as "Junior 2nd Lt. of Artillery." Another, 30 December 1861, written by S[tephen] D. Lee to Paul Hamilton's father, apprises the elder Hamilton of his son's death in fighting near Vicksburg on 29 December 1862: "He was standing by a battery engaged when the Caisson exploded by a shell from the Enemy." "He was the bravest, purest, and best man I ever met," Lee continues. "I loved him as a brother and he had but to be known to be admired and loved. His gallantry was so conspicuous, that he was cheered by the troops wherever seen, even before myself- He has been handsomely cared for by the ladies of Vicksburg and when laid out was covered with flowers; he will be buried tomorrow." Special orders, 14 January 1863, issued by Wade Hampton announce the death of Paul Hamilton; and a second letter from S.D. Lee, 14 January 1863, provides additional details of Hamilton's death and burial and suggests that "it would be impracti[ca]ble to move his remains at present. The railroads are all blocked up, and the delays

innumerable." **Donor:** Dr. John Hammond Moore.

Printed broadside, 16 October 1876, of Wade Hampton III (1818-1902) announces a "Celebration In Honor of Gen. Wade Hampton at Winnsboro, October 16th, 1876," and provides information concerning the programme of events and details of the procession and seating arrangements. **Donors:** Miss Elizabeth G. Obear and Mr. Henry Norwood Obear.

Seventy-four manuscripts, one bound volume, and one audio recording, 1929-1989, of John Erskine Hankins (b. 1905) document the career of this native of Lake View, Dillon County, as a professor of English literature and his scholarly pursuits, including the publication of books of literary criticism, original verse, journal articles, and book reviews. Hankins received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in English from the University of South Carolina in 1924 and 1925, and in 1929 he earned a Ph.D. from Yale University. His teaching career included faculty positions at the University of South Carolina, 1925-1926; Indiana State University, 1929-1930; the University of Kansas, 1930-1956; and the University of Maine, 1956-1970.

This collection of Hankins memorabilia consists primarily of correspondence, including letters from University of South Carolina classmates James Hammond Black, Guy McBride Dabbs, Rice Estes, Donald Stuart Russell, and Charles Braxton Williams; book reviews and articles written by Hankins; and a cassette audio recording of Hankins singing his original songs and verse. The collection also includes a copy of Hankins' letter of 16 May 1969 urging President Richard M. Nixon to consider Donald S. Russell for appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court. The literary pursuits of Professor Hankins are evidenced in part through the presence of three scripts for radio programs on American poet Vachel Lindsay drafted and narrated by Hankins and broadcast by the University of Kansas radio in 1934, as well as through a 1929 typescript entitled "What Shall We Do?," an unpublished work of fiction in the form of a proposal for ending the Great Depression. **Donor:** Professor John Erskine Hankins.

Letter, 17 November 1921, of DuBose Heyward (1885-1940), written as secretary of the Poetry Society of South Carolina, Charleston, to Thomas Moulton, London, solicits poems to be entered in the Society's "Blindman Prize" competition and explains that entries were to be judged by Miss Amy Lowell and a prize of \$250 was to be awarded by William Van Rensselaer Whittall, of Pelham, N.Y. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Weston Adams, Mr. Benjamin Boatwright, Jr., Mr. Solomon Breibart, Dr. & Mrs. Ronald E. Bridwell, Dr. & Mrs. George Brunson, Mrs. W.H. Callcott, and Dr. & Mrs. Douglas Carlisle.

Fifteen manuscripts, 1878-1932, of the Hyatt and Keenan families consist of miscellaneous items relating to these two Columbia families

connected through the marriage in 1907 of Nell Keenan (1888-1947) to Sidney Brown Hyatt (1881-1953). Among the items of interest are a ticket of admission to the "Third Annual Festival of the Columbia German Schuetzen Verein," 28-30 May 1878, issued to Philip Motz (1832-1917), a longtime member of Columbia's German community and grandfather of Nell Keenan Hyatt; and two military commissions, 28 December 1899 and 1 June 1900, issued to Capt. S.B. Hyatt as a courier on the staff of Governor M.B. McSweeney. A campaign ribbon from Wade Hampton's gubernatorial race of 1876 is inscribed on the reverse by Mary Motz--"Badge worn at the great democratic demonstration Nov. 4th 1876, a day to be remembered by every true democrat." **Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harry T. Huffman.**

Fifteen manuscripts, 1774, 1829, 1834, and 1860-1870, added to the papers of the Kincaid-Anderson families further document the lives of members of two families united by the marriage in 1837 of Edward K. Anderson (1803-1849) and Elizabeth A. Kincaid (1811-1884). An earlier generation is represented by the first document, an indenture, 6 December 1774, recording the sale of a tract of one hundred acres of land located on Little River in St. Mark's Parish, Craven County, from William and Janet Kennedy to William McMorries, great-grandfather of Elizabeth A. Kincaid. The remainder of the collection centers around the immediate family of Elizabeth Kincaid Anderson and her children. A letter, 7 August 1829, from A.E. Smith to Elizabeth A. Kincaid, Monticello P[ost] Office, Fairfield Dist[ri]ct, relates news of mutual friends and suggests that Columbia "is the dullest place at present, that I know of, no news afloat, except the worst of all news, which is scandal, and some of the ladies who have nothing to do, are criticising all Columbia, and pulling...to pieces the characters of their friends and acquaintances, and some of the gentleman to cool their wives, in these hot days are endeavouring to get up a newspaper war, but I believe so far they have been disappointed." A bill of sale, 20 January 1860, documents Mrs. Anderson's purchase of two slaves--"Jerry, about the age of twenty seven years, of pure negro blood, the other a dark mulatto, named Wade about twenty three years of age."

Eight items detail the plight of the Anderson family during the Civil War. Elizabeth Kincaid Anderson's brother John wrote on 16 August 1863 from Chattooga County, Ga., reporting that he had returned home "having placed a substitute in the army in my stead" and complaining that "Our section is suffering about as much from our own troops & impressment's as a raid from the enemy usually inflicts." Furthermore, he wrote, "The hog cholera is devastating our chances for meat...& it looks gloomy in the meat line both for army as well as citizen...sheep, cattle & hogs are too scarce to feed both army & citizens another year...hence much suffering at home & desertions from the army will follow." Two letters, 1 June and 8 August 1864, written by Elizabeth Anderson's son John Kincaid Anderson (1846-1864), a corporal in Co.

B, Capers Battalion, comment on the Confederate army's movements in Georgia in the campaign before Atlanta. The letter of 8 August 1864 was written from entrenchments near Atlanta where it notes-- "To-morrow will be the fourteenth day we have layed, in the trenches, part of the time a foot deep in water, as they are now." The accompanying envelope indicates that this was the last letter received from John before he was wounded. An undated obituary notice provides details of young Anderson's wounding, the amputation of his leg, and his death at Ford Hospital, Forsyth, Ga., on 30 August 1864. A letter, 30 August [1863?], from Sarah Kincaid, Gainesville, Fla., informs sister-in-law Elizabeth K. Anderson of Yankee depredations in east Florida, including a raid upon the Kincaids' plantation. Post-Civil War correspondence includes two letters, 23 January and 7 September 1870, written from Noxubee County, Miss., by Carrie Kincaid, wife of Mrs. Anderson's brother William. **Donors:** The Late Mr. Laird Anderson and Professor Laird B. Anderson.

Ten manuscripts, 1 August 1917 - 1 January 1919, and *ten printed items*, 1911-1919, of Robert Stoddard Lafaye (1892-1972) document his rise in the Army from enlisted to officer status (Second Lieutenant) and his service as Master Engineer in France during the critical last stages of World War I. A native of New Orleans, Lafaye enlisted at Columbia on 23 May 1917 with the S.C. Engineers, Co. B, which merged with the 117th Engineer Regiment and sailed for Europe with the American Expeditionary Forces on 19 October 1917. Commending the men for "phenomenal" service, Commanding Officer Col. J.M. Johnson wrote following the armistice that the regiment had been "practically in the line since Feb. 18, 1918, and in warfare of movement since July 16th, but in no campaign save that before Sedan did they have any opportunity to show their skill as Engineers...." Of particular interest are three notebooks containing Lafaye's lecture, field, and "special military" notes, as well as precise drawings, which indicate that he used non-combat time to distinguish himself in the Army Candidates' School in France. The notes reveal firsthand the transition during this war from "old open warfare" to trench warfare, the unprecedented usage of heavy artillery and tanks, and the concomitant changes in techniques of military engineering.

Among the printed items are a heavily battered copy of an English-French pocket dictionary; *Infantry Drill Regulations*, Part I (1918), marked "Confidential"; *Handbook of the Browning Automatic Rifle, Model 1918*; Special Orders No. 272, 29 September 1918, showing Robert S. Lafaye's assignment "To Commanding Officer, 117th Engineers"; and a copy of *Engineer Field Manual*, Parts I-VI (1912), bearing a penned notation that it had been found "In first line reserve trenches on Champagne Front, July 16, 1918...." **Donor:** Miss Nelle Lafaye.

Letter, 27 December 1862, of Union soldier Ashbel Landon, written from Port Royal to his cousin, Miss Nealie Landon, Chapinville, Ct.,

advises her that after being released from the hospital he had been employed as a "teacher to Contrabands...since 1st Oct." Landon describes in some detail the city of Beaufort--"a fine gem of a town to us who have seen nothing but sand hills and old deserted plantations since we came here. It has streets and fine stately mansions with beautiful grounds surrounding thickly planted with orange, fig, peach, plum and pomegranate which were profusely loaded with fruit.... Flowers abounded and made the grounds a perfect paradise of bloom and fragrance." Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Letter, 17 April 1860, of John Landrum, [Meeting Street, Edgefield District], to J. Slocum, Syracuse, N.Y., expresses Landrum's willingness "to sell my interest in the Gold Mill, and the Mine...for Six Thousand dollars; one half to be paid in Cash, & the other half in two equal annual installments; the payment of which to be secured by Mort[g]age of the property, or approved personal security," and further notes that "Mr. Lieber, our State Geologist, has visited our mines, and...expressed a very flattering opinion of them. He...thought they offered the best prospect...of any thing he had seen in the State, except W.B. Dorn's mine." Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Letter, 8 September 1867, of E[vander] M[c]lvor Law (1836-1920), Yorkville, to [Capt. Mims] Walker, [Uniontown, Perry County, Ala.], comments on the involvement of freedmen in Reconstruction politics--"The freedmen here are in the midst of political excitement--registration is going on, and political speeches and meetings, all of which are excessively *nigger* in their complexion....This can be productive of no good result. There will always be...designing white men enough among us to excite dissensions and antagonism between the races--and I fear the country cannot escape a servile war, in which the *nigger* will figure on one side and the white man on the other." Donors: Mr. Douglas O. Keisler, Mr. John H. Landrum, Mrs. T. Hoyle Lee, Mr. & Mrs. Morris C. Lumpkin, Mr. & Mrs. G. Raymond McElveen, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. W. Legare McIntosh, Mr. & Mrs. Harold M. McLeod, the Rev. & Mrs. Carl May, Mr. & Mrs. George Osbaldiston, and Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne.

Document, 13 November 1753, of Peter Leigh, writ of inquiry in the case of Mungo Graham v. Samuel Hurst, court of common pleas, Charleston, witnessed by Peter Leigh as chief justice. Leigh was appointed chief justice in 1753, replacing Charles Pinckney who superseded James Graeme upon his death in 1752. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. William W. Burns, Mrs. E.S. Cardwell, Dr. & Mrs. T.B. Clark, and Mr. & Mrs. Gaylord Donnelley.

Five manuscript volumes, 1932, 1933, and undated, of Alice Alison Lide (1890-1956) and Margaret Alison Johansen (b. 1896) consist of typescripts of two drafts of *Dark Possession*, a novel set in low country South Carolina and originally titled *Mistress of Seagirt*. An undated

volume contains notes for the novel including drawings, maps, character sketches, and outlines. *Dark Possession* was published in 1934 by D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc. Donor: R. Hunter Kennedy Memorial Fund.

Thirty-seven manuscripts, 1861-1864, represent the Civil War experience of the Lister family of Greenville County, reflected principally in letters written home by A.H. Lister of Co. B, 22nd Regiment (Evans' Brigade), to his wife, Mary J. Lister, and their children, from various Southern camps and battle sites--chiefly Sullivan's Island, Pocotaligo, and Ft. Sumter, S.C.; but also from Kinston, N.C., and Petersburg, Va. The collection includes a few field letters from his brothers A.R. and J.J. Lister.

A.H. Lister's letters provide a vivid account of the day-to-day experiences and concerns of the ordinary soldier caught up in the exigencies of war and being away from home. In addition to giving another specific glimpse into Confederate military service and camp routine, the letters further document the soldier's expected preoccupation with such matters as those of immediate survival and health; the procurement of food, clothing, and tobacco; the conduct of farm business back home; the urgent desire for mail from loved ones; furloughs which never seem to materialize; and the constant longing for peace and an end to the war. "[I]t is thout there will be no fitin hear," A.H. wrote his wife from Camp Goldsmith, Pocotaligo, [Beaufort District], 26 December 186[2]. "Jenerl Walker ses he thinks the last fite is fit ther is rite Smart talk of Peace hear now But i had rather se it than to hear it[.]" From Sullivan's Island, 23 October 1863, he advised his young sons--"I hope you ar triing to do as well as you can and minding your mother and dont run about with bad boys on Sunday remember this tirrible war and ever time you do rong you make it that mutch the worst[.]" Early the next year, 4 January 1864, he illustrated in a letter to Mary from the island the hazards and discomforts of even the most routine kind of duty--"We haf to go out on the Sea Shore and Stand picket 2 nites in the weak and wind never blode no colder off the mountains than it dos off of the ocion heap of nites we haf to Dubble quick all nite all most to keep from fresing A week ago to nite ther was a man on picket he was Dubble quicking to keep warm and fell down his gun went off and shot off his hand[.]" A few months later he was temporarily billeted at Ft. Sumter and wrote his wife, 19 March [1864]--"Sumter is a hard Plase to stay I thout it was hard on Sulivans island but it is a heap harder hear We haf to stand gard evry other nite and set up evry nite half the nite half of us sets up tell one oclock and the other half tell day the larme bell was rung Monday nite and tuesday nite and the men was all throde in a line of Battle on top of sumter but is was fals alarm[.]"

In A.H.'s last letter to Mary, penciled on a scrap of paper in a camp near Petersburg, Va., 26 May 1864, he recounts a particular battle

action and the losses sustained in it during the Virginia campaign which involved his S.C. 22nd Regiment that season--"We had a pirty hevly fite hear Last fridy it opend about 7 oclock our regt was hell back as reservs tell Bout 2 oclock And then it was led in to the hotes of the fiering the Bullets flew by me as thick as you ever saw nats But thank god he suferd nun of them to tech me I lost my testament and hym Book in the fite our Co lost one kild 7 wounded[.]"

A note penciled on the back of a postcard copy of John A. Elder's painting of the Battle of the Crater indicates that A.H. Lister died in this action near Petersburg on 30 July 1864. **Donor: Ms. Constance G. Bishop.**

Letter, 8 January 1847, of pioneer textile manufacturer Vardry McBee (1775-1864), of Greenville, to Messrs. P. Whitin & Son, Whitinsville, Mass., places an order for a "lap machine" with two beaters, thirty inches wide, and suitable for thirty-inch cards. McBee stipulates that he would make arrangements to pay for the machine in New York, "as I have never had any house in Boston or Providence to do business for me," and notes--"My machinery was all made by Rogers Ketchum & Grosvenor of N. Jersey." **Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

Two letters, 4 March and 13 April 1825, of Geo[rge] McDuffie (1790-1851) to the Hon. Stephen Pleasanton, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., chiefly concern business and financial affairs. McDuffie's earlier letter, written from Washington, encloses a draft upon the government for one thousand dollars, which, McDuffie notes, "I could not have arranged owing to the *Saturnalia* which marked the change of administration." The letter also conveys details regarding the disbursement of the funds. The second letter, written from Edgefield C[court] H[ouse], forwards to Pleasanton a passport which a friend wished to have renewed and signed by the Secretary of State prior to his departure for Europe, and notes--"there were damages on the protested bills of exchange...which you did not feel authorized to pay....If...it is a legal and fiscal charge I presume it should be paid." **Donor: Dr. John Hammond Moore.**

Sixty-eight manuscripts, 1861-1864, and *one manuscript volume*, 1888-1899, of John L. (d. 1864) and Silvester McGee (d. 1865) consist of Civil War letters written by these upstate South Carolina brothers from various Confederate camps and battlefields in South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Georgia. A number of the letters were exchanged between the brothers; others were addressed to their parents, Gabriel L. and Eliza McGee, residents of Anderson District.

Among the earlier letters is one written by John L. McGee, 25 April 1861, from Banks County, Ga., describing the departure of the Banks County Guards on their way toward Savannah. By September 1861 John was billeted at Sullivan's Island, from which place he wrote on 16 September 1861 giving an account of his troops' relocation there from Summerville--"I found it to be a much prettier place than I ex-

pected...the town on the Island is about the size of Anderson Village and not a Tree on the Island...[except] Palmetto trees." The troops, he noted, were housed comfortably in the Moultrie House and private dwellings from which they were able to view U.S. warships off the coast.

A letter of 28 June 1862 written by John from James Island speaks of the proximity of Confederate and Union troops--"our Picketts and the Enemies Picketts are stationed neare enough to talk to each other, but our men are not allowed to hold any conversations with them. Neither Party is not allowed to fire unless they advance." In a letter dated 18 July [18]62 John urged his parents to "keep Vessie at home as long as possible, he knows nothing about hardships, and more than that, he is intirely too young to stand camp life." An appended note warns his younger brother--"I would advise you to stay at home you dont know anything about War nor hardships of any kind, if you come you will not be here one week until you will want to go home...and you will get nothing to eat but old Beef, and Cow Leather Bread." John's attempt to stifle his brother's eagerness to join the army had no lasting effect, however, for a letter of 10 November 1862 advises that permission from his parents would be necessary for Vessie to enlist. Silvester's first letter from camp was penned on 4 December 1862.

Writing from Secessionville, 21 October 1862, John McGee tells of an unsuccessful attempt by a Bermuda steamship to run the blockade. The ship had run aground at Sullivan's Island but her cargo of shoes, blankets, and gun powder had been recovered. The same letter speaks of a religious revival being conducted in camp and requests provisions from home--"times are pretty tight with us now...Beef & bread as usual and I would like a change....if you can buy any butter in the neighborhood....nothing of the Kind can be bought in Charleston at reasonable prices." Another letter, 1 February [18]63, written by John from eastern North Carolina reports on military activity along the coast in which a Federal gunboat had been captured with eleven large guns and one hundred eighty prisoners--"Our Gunboats at Charleston (Palmetto State and Chicora) went out day before yesterday and attacked the Blockading Fleete....they sank Two set one on fire crip[p]led another and ran off all of the others, the last account of our boats they were out at sea cruising and not a vessel to be seen of the yankees...the blockade is raised at Charleston if it will stay so."

As part of the 24th Regiment, John and Silvester McGee participated in the Vicksburg campaign in 1863. Their letters dating from June, July, and August 1863 tell of the regiment's participation in battles before Jackson, Miss. A letter, 21 June 1863, written by John from Canton, Miss., comments on the shortage of drinking water--"we are using water from the Creeks & dry land Ponds--the Pond water is much better than the running water....it has a thick skum over it--but destitute of Tadpoles & Wiggletales and has a much better Tast[e] than

our Pond water in So. Ca. There are several large cisterns near our camp and very well supplied with water but a Guard is kept over it all the time & by paying a negro *four Bits* as they call it we can get them to steal us a canteen full occasionally....I went in company with some officers the other evening and got a good refreshing drink by passing off as an officer- The reason we do not get cistern water is because there is not a sufficient amount to supply the whole army and--consequently we all have to use such water as we can get--& glad to get any sort." A letter written by John, 24 July 1863, apprises his parents of his safety following a fight near Jackson, Miss., but notes--"Vessie was struck on the left arm with a Minnie Ball it raised a Blue spot for a few days but has since disappeared it hurt him pretty badly at the time but he did not pretend to stop for it." Another letter from John, 2 August 1863, relates additional details of the battle--"We had a hard old time at Jackson....we were not out of range of the Enemies Rifles we were exposed all the time, both day and night to minnie balls and shell from the Enemy's lines, we were held in a Grave Yard as reserve, and tried it on the open ground for Two or three days, and found that so many of our men were get[t]ing wounded from stray balls, we entrenched our selves....It was something very remarkable, that we never had a man killed during the space of Eight days and exposed all the time....We were not allowed to have any fire while in the *ditches* our provisions were sent to us...for six or seven days we Ete raw Bacon & Hard bread."

Silvester wrote on 31 July 1863 telling of his sickness on the retreat from Jackson and his fear that he was losing weight with nothing to eat but beef and cornbread. The regiment left Mississippi in late August bound for Tennessee to face Union forces under Gen. Rosecrans. Vessie, who was still sick at the time, was hospitalized at Chattanooga. A letter, 25 September 1863, from John explains that Vessie had been transferred to a convalescence camp at Atlanta; and a subsequent letter, 7 October 1863, notes that Vessie had regained his strength and returned to Tennessee. The Chattanooga campaign was just as gruelling as the Jackson campaign had been. John wrote, 18 October 1863--"I do not see how any of us can live in the condition we are in, it has been Raining for the last week...and...we had to take it like cattle, no Shelter to keep it from us more than our Blankets, when night came we would have to sit up, rather than take a Bed in a mud hole." Another letter, 11 November 1863, comments on the shortage of provisions, but reports--"Our men and the Yankees are constantly trading....we are not allowed to communicate with each other, but as soon as the officers turn their backs they establish free trade."

Neither brother survived the war. John was killed in fighting at Decatur, Ga., 22 July 1864. Silvester was captured at Sipp's Gap, 16 October 1864, and died as a prisoner of war in 1865. A manuscript volume, 1888-1899, contains records of the survivors' association of Co.

F, 24th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, of which John and Silvester's father, G.L. McGee, was a member. **Donors:** Dr. William F. and Mrs. Maude M. Bagwell.

Fourteen volumes, 1843-1857, of David Gregg (1836-1916) and Edward (1840-1872) McIntosh include Latin, political science, religion, philosophy, rhetoric, and literature textbooks used by the brothers as students at South Carolina College. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. J. Rieman McIntosh.

Letter, 28 March 1825, of Rob[er]t W[illiam] Mackay (1801-1828), Pocotaligo, to his brother, Geo[rge] C[hisolm] Mackay (1803-1861), Charleston, comments on the art of letter writing--"I have now turned my attention to the *works* of 'my Lady Wortley Montagu' but stand at the threshold of despair in endeavoring to imitate her beautiful style"; the "unpleasant affair pending between the *Trustees & Col. McPherson*," particularly in regard to a Negro slave, Tom; and the conduct of another slave, Port--"I think with your aid the discipline of the work house has been of service to Port altho I can't say there is a conclusive reformation. I rather suppose you would require longer time than *four weeks* to subdue a disposition prone to evil by nature." The letter also conveys information regarding the sale of Walnut Hill, the Mackay family plantation. **Donor:** Mrs. Ann S. McAden.

Four hundred fifty-nine manuscripts, 1793, 1835-1899, and *four volumes*, 1881-1894, of William Andrew Moore III (1821-1894) consist chiefly of financial and land records of this Abbeville County native. The papers relate to his land holdings in Abbeville and Greenville counties, the marketing of cotton, and other activities. Of particular interest are two letters: one, of 20 July 1879, was sent from Caesar's Head while Moore was visiting with the Sumter Guards and Greenville Guards; the other, 22 June 1880, was written from Cincinnati, Oh., where Moore was attending the Democratic National Convention. **Donors:** Dr. & Mrs. Heyward H. Fouche.

Two manuscripts, 1815 and 1816, of wine merchants Newton, Gordon, Murdock & Scott, Madeira, consist of a circular letter, 30 November 1815, signed by Charleston merchant Joseph S. Coates, announcing his establishment of a commission business and soliciting trade, and a letter, 24 June 1816, from Tho[mas] Higham, of Charleston, concerning the market for import wines--"Our market is glutted with Madeira wine--and the high price and Charges, with the reduction of the Duty, to take place on the 1st July, will prevent all recent Importations from yielding any profit- This being the Case, I believe very few Adventurers will go to your Island for many months to come." **Donor:** Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Two letters, 2 September 1859 and 25 May 1860, written by F[rancis] W[ilkinson] Pickens (1805-1869) from St. Petersburg while serving as U.S. Minister to Russia and addressed to U.S. Minister to Austria

J[ehu] Glancy Jones (1811-1878), concern the struggles along sectional lines within the Democratic party. Pickens, in his earlier letter, laments--"It is painful to see the pitious differences amongst our friends at home. I think if our extreme men North & South were in Europe & could witness the state of things here, they would yield all minor points and unite in cordial feelings to sustain & strengthen our Federal Union in order to preserve our institutions as a common blessing to mankind for ages to come." Regarding the choice of a successor to President Buchanan, Pickens writes--"Everything now depends upon the conservative men in our party in Penn. & the N. Western States. They have it in their power to strengthen our party & the Union more than they have ever been able to do before. If they select a firm--able & irreproachable man as our standard bearer, we, whose previous life has been such as to Command the confidence & support of the South united, then we will triumph as we did with Polk or Pierce, but if they take an objectionable or uncertain man, then there will be a split that may prove fatal....I trust & pray our friends may be united at Charleston convention, & that we may have a glorious triumph. It can be done if there is wisdom & Patriotism & firmness."

Pickens' letter of 25 May 1860 conveys his reaction to news of "the split in our party" which "has filled me with sadness--not so much on account of the apparent dissolution of a great & glorious party, as the serious apprehension that it foreshadows a still greater catastrophe. My heart sickens when I think of our union falling to pieces and the example of our free institutions being lost to the world." Should a compromise not be reached at the Baltimore convention and the election fall into the hands of the House of Representatives, Pickens fears, "open bribery, corruption, and intrigue, will dispose of every thing, and some man will win the Purple of Empire only to wield a barren & impotent sceptre amid the Eunuchs of the Palace, or hold his trembling power at the mercy of the factious Janyzairs who will be masters of the Seraglio." In closing, Pickens notes that he plans to leave Russia as soon as a successor could be named in order that he might return home to "take my part in all the responsibilities to be incur[r]led next winter." **Donor: Dr. John Hammond Moore.**

Circular letter, 20 May 1862, issued by Governor F[rancis] W[ilkinson] Pickens (1805-1869), Columbia, and addressed "to the Sheriffs and Magistrates of the different Districts" reprints resolutions extracted from minutes of Executive Council meetings "in relation to the suppression of distilleries, and the sale of ardent spirits" and urges them to "discharge faithfully your duties in executing these laws and regulations." "We are in the midst of a great revolution," Pickens argues, "where the very existence of our society is at stake. The free use of ardent spirits by our [brave] but thoughtless soldiers, has done more to injure the discipline of our armies [and to] introduce sickness and disease than all other causes." **Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.**

Letter, 24 March 1825, written by J[oe]l R[oberts] Poinsett (1779-1851) from Washington, [D.C.], to [George Ticknor] expresses Poinsett's reservations in regard to his appointment as American minister to Mexico and his imminent departure--"all plans and agreeable projects for the summer are suddenly and unexpectedly changed- I go on this ill fated mission with great reluctance, and renounce my visit to Boston with great regret." Poinsett thanks Ticknor for "the Pamphlets you sent me" and promises "that I will either republish my report with additions or will send...some notes of the history of the revolution in B[uenos] Ayres & Chile." Poinsett had served as special agent and consul general to Buenos Aires, Peru, and Chile, 1810-1815, during the administration of President James Madison. **Donors:** Dr. Elizabeth Muhlenfeld, Mr. & Mrs. Godfrey Nims, Mr. & Mrs. Albert P. Rollins, Mr. & Mrs. Julian B. Shand, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Sproul, Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III, and Mr. & Mrs. L. Allen West.

Document, 28 February 1863, muster roll of Co. A, Sixteenth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, provides enlistment, casualty, and payroll information, 1 January - 28 February 1863, for this company commanded by Capt. Charles M. McJunkin. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Halcott P. Green, Mr. & Mrs. John N. Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. Martin L. Jernigan, Mr. & Mrs. E. McLeod Singletary, and Mr. & Mrs. Andrew B. Wardlaw.

Two letters, 31 March and 6 April 1909, of F[rederick] W[ellington] Ruckstuhl (1853-1942), New York, to B.F. Taylor, Columbia, concern two of the noted sculptor's South Carolina-related monuments. The earlier letter responds to proposed changes to his statue of John C. Calhoun for Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C. "I have decided to let the face & expression on my Calhoun stay as it is," Ruckstuhl writes. "For, after all, I must have that prophetic intuition--as an artist--to be able to say what will please, and not shock, across the ages. My Calhoun will stand in Washington for centuries and it is the centuries that I will have for an audience....Hence, I must rise above the feeling of the moment and try to sound the probable feeling of posterity." The second letter refers to the sculptor's Southern partisanship and to his work on a monument honoring the Confederate women of South Carolina--"I shall now gird my loins and try to give South Carolina a worthy monument to the women of the South. I shall let neither time nor expense hinder me. I know that if I succeed I will be enshrined in the hearts of the Southern people as no other sculptor is. I, therefore, shall labor on this work as if it were one worthy to round out my career." **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Roy Strasburger, Dr. & Mrs. Tom E. Terrill, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Vance, Mr. & Mrs. Wesley Walker, and Mr. George Widner.

Two letters, 5 and 20 July 1867, to Robert Kingston Scott (1826-1900), Charleston, from Ohio congressman J[ames] M[itche]ll Ashley (1824-1896), Washington, D.C., inform Scott of the appointment of his

brother-in-law to the 13th U.S. Infantry and inquires of conditions in South Carolina where Scott was serving as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau--"How does the prospect look *now* for a *fair vote* & good faith among the reconstructed?" Donors: Dr. & Mrs. A. McKay Brabham III, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph A. Gibbes, Mr. & Mrs. John A. Mason, and Mr. Ransom Richardson.

Twelve manuscript volumes, 25 October 1911 - 1 March 1918, comprising the diary of Rebecca Ann Dantzler Shuler (1844-1918), a resident of Cedar Lane plantation near Bowman in Orangeburg County, provide a personal account of the daily activities of an extended farm family shortly after the turn of the twentieth century and point up Mrs. Shuler's selfless devotion to her family, church, community, and neighbors over the last six years of her life. Born on 20 March 1840, the daughter of Jesse Lewis and Frances Catherine Kemmerlin Dantzler, Rebecca Ann was reared following the deaths of her parents by Shadrach Stroman and Rebecca Ann Kemmerlin Haigler near St. Matthews. She was married on 29 October 1865 to Lewis Hayne Shuler III (1837-1909), whose first wife, Francinia Elizabeth Carn, had died in 1863. Rebecca Ann Dantzler Shuler lived the remainder of her life as mistress of Cedar Lane plantation, the ancestral home of her husband, rearing three children from his first marriage and eleven children of her own. She died there on 12 March 1918 and is buried beside her husband in the Shuler-Frederick cemetery near the site of Cedar Lane plantation.

Many of Mrs. Shuler's diary entries concern her daily household activities from the time she began her diary at age sixty-seven until she was forced to discontinue writing only seventeen days before her death. Writing on 6 December 1911, "Deppy," as she was known to family and friends, gave some idea of her rigorous daily routine--"Am stiff and tired from butchering yesterday, besides have been very busy all morning. Churned, cooked feet and ears for soups, fried out the oil and then after boiling a pot of soap, helped...make souse before I ate my dinner....While cooking dinner, I brought in ten armfuls of stovewood, too. Will rest this afternoon while I knit on my gloves." Again, on 17 February 1912, she evidenced a strong work ethic--"After my regular morning devotions, I made up two beds, then made a fire in the stove, put on hominy, also the meat to fry, attended to my slops, swept my room, hallway and both piazzas, skimmed milk, ate breakfast, churned and fried out butter..., washed dishes, milk things, pots and stove, brought in lightwood and stovewood to do over a Sunday, and got potatoes out of the stack, after putting boiled dinner and potatoes on. I am resting while I am writing." Other diary entries refer to the many quilts she made for family and friends. "Hope to finish another quilt today," she wrote on 2 February 1912. "That will be twelve since January first. Have six more cut out....I cannot be idle. Time drags too heavily when I am doing nothing." Still other entries record the

involvement of family members in such farm activities as vegetable gardening, hog butchering, soap making, syrup making, cotton picking, and the planting and harvesting of crops.

Rebecca Ann Shuler was a devout Methodist, and many of her diary entries reflect her devotion to the church and her disappointment as she grew older that she was unable to attend services at Shiloh Methodist Church. Entries dating between 26 and 29 September 1912 give an account of Mrs. Shuler's attendance at a camp meeting revival at the Cattle Creek Methodist Church camp ground.

There are references also to the military service of family members and other locals during World War I. Samuel Peter ("Sammie") Shuler, her youngest son, entered the army on 20 September 1917. "It is hard, oh, so hard," Rebecca Ann noted at the time, "to have my baby boy leave, but thank God he left like a man. I feel sure God will take care of him and trust that when this cruel war is over he and all our dear soldier boys will return to their homes, better men for having had the experience of camp life." The war effort affected the Shuler family at the homefront as well. An entry dated 31 October 1917 notes that Mrs. Shuler had "willingly signed" a pledge to conserve food for the duration of the war.

The Shuler diary was edited and published in its entirety in 1987 by Janet Shuler Delk and William Randolph Delk under the title *Brightly Shines Her Lamp*. Donors: Mr. Samuel P. Shuler II, Ms. Debra M. Garner, and Mrs. Rebecca Dukes Bolin.

Letter, 3 May [1856?], of W[illiam] Gilmore Simms (1806-1870), Woodlands, to Henry P. Dale responds to Dale's request for a Francis Marion autograph--"I think it very doubtful if you could procure anywhere an autograph of Marion. All seem to have been appropriated. He left but few. Few...have been preserved, and I do not believe that I have one anywhere in my collection." Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Julian Hennig, Mrs. Carol O. Taylor, Dr. & Mrs. E.R. Taylor, Miss Mary Timberlake, and Mr. Bradish J. Waring.

One hundred fifty-nine manuscripts, 1881-1921 and undated, represent various railroads operating within South Carolina during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and include business and legal correspondence, memoranda, bills and receipts for freight, baggage claims, bills for construction and repairs, and notices of directors' meetings. Correspondence includes letters regarding legal claims resulting from individuals and livestock struck by trains. A statement, 11 July [18]87, signed by J.H. Averill, Superintendent of the South Carolina Railway Company, concerns the company's involvement in a financial settlement following the death of Charleston Alms House inmate Mrs. Ann Weldon, who was killed by a train on 3 January 1887. Two letters, 16 July and 28 November 1889, relate to the official renaming of the Eutawville Railroad Company. The first, from company secretary O.M. Chace, New York, to Messrs. Mitchell &

Smith, Charleston, requests that application be made to change the railway company's name to the Charleston, Sumter & Cheraw Railroad Company. Company president John S. Silver, however, wrote to suggest that the company be renamed the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad. Another letter of 12 September 1896 concerns the reorganization of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railway Company and the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad Company; and a letter, 15 April 1901, from S.H. Hardwick, General Passenger Agent, Southern Railway Company, to railroad attorney Joseph Walker Barnwell, Charleston, congratulates Barnwell on having won a legal suit brought against the South Carolina & Georgia Railway Company by ticket scalper Henry Caspary for damages resulting from his "ejectment" from a train on 22 July 1900. Donors: Dr. William C. Hine, Dr. Daniel W. Hollis, and Mr. Frederick C. Holder.

Three printed circulars, undated, of the Southern Land Advertising Agency and Real Estate Exchange, Batesburg, advertise the sale of uncultivated or improperly cultivated southern lands for purchase by northern investors. "There are men of wealth and enterprise throughout the North and North-West," they suggest, "who tired of rigid winters, labor strikes, socialism and the like, are turning their eyes to the 'genial Sunny South' and to the vast undeveloped resources around us. These men would invest among us, buy our surplus lands and settle in our midst if buyer and seller were only brought into direct communication with each other....It is the aim of the Southern Land Advertising Agency and Real Estate Exchange to overcome this difficulty by bringing the home-seeker and the land owner into direct communication with each other; and then to be a medium through which they may effect a trade." The circulars also argue the beneficial results of northern investment upon southern agriculture--"They will help to get us out of the *all cotton system*, by introducing grasses, stock raising, and other crops and enterprises they are accustomed to. Thereby diversifying and improving the soil and helping to keep our money at home and making cotton a surplus and money crop." Donors: Mrs. Thomas L. Webb and Dr. & Mrs. Calhoun Winton.

Letter, 23 May 1829, of Josiah Sutherland, Jr., Edisto Island, to Miss Jane Russell, Claverack, Columbia County, N.Y., comments on his employment as a teacher in the household of Edisto Island planters and describes the island's inhabitants and natural features--"It is between 4 & 5 months since I arrived at this land of *Cotton and rice*, disease & Slavery- I have the charge of the children of some 4 or 5 Planters, *fat fellows*, who live by growing Sea Island Cotton, and who have chosen me as a guide, to conduct their children up the hill of Science and to the temple of virtue; but...I am fearful, they will neither pluck fruit from the top of the hill or reach even the *portico* of the temple....the Planters are wealthy and not wiser than Solomon--their Daughters...are

generally well educated; have soft eyes--delicate hand[s]; but are not handsome--their sons they have *tried* to educate; but the most of them...have been able successfully to resist these attempts, and have grown up, *large and lazy*, fond of hunting, wine, and ____ &c." Donor: Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Manuscript volume, 1835-1855, "A Diary of Transactions," the journal of Greenville District resident Washington Taylor (1809-1884), records twenty years of brief daily entries, including observations on farm operations, surveying projects, weather and crop conditions and details of Taylor's personal activities such as his attendance at militia gatherings, church services, and singing schools and his manufacture and sale of whiskey, brandy, beer, and cider. The journal also records humorous details concerning his efforts to find a wife. Writing on 5 January 1835, he recorded--"went to the Court house purchased a church History...and six months subscription to the Mountaineer and a set of knives and forks...one step towards hous[e]keeping but no wife yet." Six months later, on 30 June he summed up his progress--"no wife yet but now and then a sweetheart with some sweet kisses which makes my pulse beat high." Taylor's search for a bride soon paid off. On 28 August 1835, he noted--"went to singing and home with Nancy & asked for her." "It being the last day of my single life," Taylor recorded the following 15 September, "I gave myself with Joy and Tranquility to Miss Nancy Cunningham in the bonds of Matrimony."

Other journal entries indicate Taylor's active participation in the state militia. On 19 August 1837 he was elected first lieutenant of the artillery and on 4 September 1837 noted that he had purchased a sword and epaulet. His journal records that on 14 September 1837 he "warned men to attend the Regimental muster ground for the purpose of drafting or Volunteering to go to Florida to fight the seminoles." The militia encamped at Pickensville between 2 and 7 October 1837 but never left the state. A decade later, as South Carolinians became embroiled in the struggle with Mexico over the annexation of Texas, Taylor attended a militia muster and noted in his journal that some seventy men volunteered "to fight the Mexicans."

The journal evidences a strong work ethic on the part of the writer. As were many upstate small planters of his generation, Taylor was involved in a myriad of agriculturally related activities, among them surveying, coopering, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and the planting and harvesting of such crops as corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and indigo. When he was behind in his farm work Taylor chided himself severely. On 28 February 1838 he wrote--"No Oats sowed no seeds sowed no Irish potatoes planted no peas planted nothing done Laziness Laziness." Washington Taylor was primarily a subsistence farmer, and throughout much of the journal farmed without slaves. At Spartanburg on 5 January 1846 he witnessed the sale of several Negro slaves "but did not buy myself." One month later, however, on 4 February 1846, Taylor

purchased a slave for \$375 and again on 13 April 1849 he bought a slave woman and child for \$637.50.

Taylor was also involved in the manufacture and sale of whiskey, brandy, and other spirits, and his journal reveals such details as the number of gallons of whiskey produced from each bushel of grain. Other entries record his travels throughout upstate South Carolina as he marketed his whiskey and brandy. The journal also records details of a sixty-six day trip he made in 1848 through the mountains of North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. Despite this enterprise, Taylor was an active churchman, and the journal bears evidence of his attendance at temperance lectures, as well as his baptism at Milford Baptist Church and his attendance at services at Mt. Tabor, Brushy Creek, Double Springs, Pleasant Grove, and Washington churches.

Details of happenings in Greenville District during this twenty-year period are presented in miniature format throughout the journal. On 21 September 1840, the journal records, Taylor served as a jurymen at the trial of a Negro "for taking and riding a white mans horse from muster"; on 15 March 1844 Taylor "went to the negro hanging near Kilgores mills"; and on 12 November 1844, along with three other men, he purchased "4 clarinet[s] for \$34 for the purpos[e] of forming a band." Subsequent entries refer to the band's rehearsals, and an entry dated 13 June 1846 notes that as Greenville District militia troops mustered to enlist Mexican War volunteers Taylor and his band were there "to make music for the volunteers." **Donor:** Miss Hazael G. Taylor.

Document, 18 November 1857, of W[illiam] M[ackey] Tennent (1837-1893), Citadel Academy diploma awarded to this Charleston District cadet and signed by Gov. R.F.W. Allston, faculty members F.W. Capers, P.F. Stevens, J.B. White, W[illiam] Hume, and F. Gauthier, and board of visitors members James Jones, D.F. Jamison, J.H. Means, and I.D. Wilson. **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Cliff C. Hatcher III.

Three manuscripts, 1825, 1831, and 1832, sermons written and preached by the Rev. Edward Thomas (1880-1840), an Episcopal minister, with notations indicating the places and dates preached. **Donor:** Mr. Charles E. Thomas.

Letter, 25 June 1862, of M.S. Varner, written from James Island to J.W. West, describes the aftermath of a military engagement near Charleston--"I Saw 8 Dead yankeys Laying On the Field not Berried" and speculates that although Confederate troops were "Order[e]d out Every Ones and a While and formed in a Line of Battle...the yankees is got to Bee a feard of us." **Donor:** Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

One hundred twenty-two items, 1940-1989, of Dorothy Snipes Welborn (b. 1917) reflect a lifelong concern for public issues and community relations in Greenville, where she found the Y.W.C.A. offered her the most effective avenue for working cooperatively toward social change.

"The YWCA made possible the experience I most wanted as a Christian and a citizen of the deep South," she remarked in 1955 (*YWCA Magazine*).

After graduating from Furman (B.A., Magna Cum Laude, 1939) and Columbia University (M.A., 1940), she joined Furman's administrative staff in 1940 and later married Greenville businessman John F. Welborn, Jr., also a Furman graduate. Her early interest in social conditions and race relations in Greenville is manifested in a segment of papers, 1949-1953, documenting the inception and execution of the city's first bi-racial cooperative effort which came to be known as "Greenville's Big Idea." Seeds for this project were planted in 1948 when a small group of Negro women approached the central Y.W.C.A. requesting the establishment of their own branch. The board responded first with an appeal to the Community Council of Social Agencies to aid them in a survey of the social needs of Negro women. Focus on women soon expanded to include the entire black community and its needs in such areas as health, sanitation and safety, transportation, employment, and recreation. Under the sponsorship of the Community Council, committees were formed and the work of interviewing, observing and analyzing files of various agencies was accomplished--largely through the efforts of local volunteers, many of them women. Their assessments and recommendations were published in a booklet entitled *Greenville's Big Idea*, 1950, which revealed that the city's biggest problems were those facing the Negro community and declared that action and solutions were the responsibility of all citizens.

An allied section of the collection is a unit, 1958-1989, comprised of a speech by Marion A. Wright entitled "Fall-Out" which had been presented 15 May 1958 before the Greenville County Council on Human Relations, and forty-five news clippings having to do with interracial relations and attitudes both in Greenville and around the state. Several of the articles deal with topics of black history and culture.

Mrs. Welborn's participation in the "Big Idea" project became the catalyst for her involvement with women's leadership development. A scrapbook, 1940-1989, documents her long association with the Y.W.C.A. and her leadership in the organization at both the local and national levels. She became a member of the Y.W.C.A. board of directors and in 1952 was appointed regional chairman of International Training, a project which brought twenty women to the United States the following year to study "Y" leadership methods. In 1953 she was elected to membership on the national board of the Y.W.C.A. and later became its vice-president. She was appointed a member of the World Council in 1955 and represented the United States at a meeting in London, the first of several meetings she would attend in world capitals.

Of primary interest in the scrapbook is a telegram from President

John F. Kennedy inviting Mrs. Welborn to a meeting on 9 July 1963 at the White House. As a member of the "Y" National Board, she was among three hundred representatives of women's organizations who met with Kennedy to discuss their potential role in solving the nation's civil rights problems.

After she retired from the National Board in 1973, the Greenville "Y" declared a "Dorothy Welborn Day" and established in her name a scholarship fund for leadership development. At the time she received another honor--the Ethel Simpson Award, on 12 April 1989--the new director of the Greenville Y.W.C.A. observed--"It was really amazing what Dorothy Welborn and some of these other ladies did. There really were some elements of feminism and activism even before the '60s." **Donor: Mrs. John F. Welborn, Jr.**

Twenty-one manuscripts and eleven volumes, 1852-1900, business records of the White Mercantile Company of Abbeville, include four letterpress copybooks of outgoing correspondence, 1869-1881, and cotton accounts, 1870 and 1873-1882. **Donor: Dr. Lowry Ware.**

Nine items, 1957-1989, added to the papers of actress Joanne Woodward (b. 1930) include a film script with handwritten notations and revisions, plus schedules and synopses, for the 1989 film "Mr. and Mrs. Bridge," based upon novels by Evan S. Connell. Of particular interest is a notebook of press clippings and television and radio interviews concerning the June 1989 public television documentary "American Masters--Broadway's Dreamers: The Legacy of the Group Theatre." Hosted and narrated by Miss Woodward, the program was based upon her five-year effort of interviewing surviving members and associates of the original Group and assembling photographs, archival footage, feature film and newsreel clips illustrating this unique and influential theatrical experiment of the 1930s. Also included are a photograph of Miss Woodward, ca. 1957, and two magazine cover and feature articles regarding her career. **Donor: Miss Joanne Woodward.**

Two manuscript volumes, 10 January 1888 - 12 July 1898 and 10 November 1907 - 12 March 1917, of the Woman's Exchange, Charleston, include minutes of monthly meetings, meetings of the board of managers and executive committee, committee reports, and financial records of this organization established in 1884 "to promote the efforts of gentlewomen in reduced circumstances to support themselves by the manufacture and sale of articles within their reach" (15 November 1889). The organization operated a business establishment in which goods received on consignment were sold and was also actively involved in fundraising efforts by promoting musical events in Charleston and by catering such social gatherings. A circular letter dated 15 November 1889 and included in the earlier volume proposes the establishment of a men's Auxiliary Association, and the minutes of the December 1889 meeting of the Exchange include a resolution adopted by the member-

ship suggesting that the windows of the Exchange be draped with black on 12 December 1889 as a tribute of respect to the memory of Jefferson Davis. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. W.M. Bryan, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Phelps H. Bultman, Dr. & Mrs. C. Benton Burns, Dr. & Mrs. John B. Carter, Dr. & Mrs. Richard L. Childers, Mr. & Mrs. William D. Durham, Mr. Henry G. Fulmer, Judge & Mrs. John Grimbball, Mr. & Mrs. Harry T. Huffman, and Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Mendenhall.

SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED SOUTH CAROLINIANA

Archibald Alexander, *Biographical Sketches of the Founder and Principal Alumni of the Log College, Together with an Account of the Revivals of Religion, Under Their Ministry*, Princeton, N.J., 1845. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Cliff C. Hatcher III.

An Act to Incorporate the Bank of Charleston, So. Carolina, in the City of Charleston, Charleston, 1835. Donor: Dr. John Hammond Moore.

Aiken, *South Carolina: Sports Center...of the South*, Aiken, ca. 1920s. Donor: Mrs. James Alva Burkette.

An Appeal to the People of the Northern and Eastern States, on the Subject of Negro Slavery in South Carolina. By a South Carolinian, New York, 1834. Donors: Mrs. George V. Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

Announcement of Sumter Military Academy and Female Seminary, Sumter, S.C., Collegiate Year, 1901-1902, Sumter, 1901. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. A.C. Flora, Jr.

The Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Erskine College. Sessions 1843, Greenville, 1843. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. R.E.L. Freeman and Dr. & Mrs. Burnette Gallman.

The Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Erskine College, Greenville, 1844. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. James E. Kay and Mr. William G. Lyles, Sr.

John Arbuckle, *Civil War Experiences of a Foot-Soldier Who Marched with Sherman...*, Columbus, Oh., 1881. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Joseph R. Cross, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. William T. Dawson, and Mr. & Mrs. Edwin C. Epps, Jr.

Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas, How to Ship, Richmond, 1897. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. C. Warren Irvin, Jr., and Mr. John David Johnson.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, The Nation's Garden Spot: Agricultural and Horticultural Scenes Along the Atlantic Coast Line, The Standard Railroad of the South, Wilmington, N.C., 1913. Donor: Mrs. Francis H. Gay.

Avery Normal Institute, *Catalog, 1890-91*. Charleston, 1890. Donors: Mrs. George V. Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

Beers' Carolinas and Georgia Almanac, for the Year of Our Lord 1836, Charleston, 1835. Donor: R. Hunter Kennedy Memorial Fund.

William Bircher, *A Drummer-Boy's Diary: Comprising Four Years of Service with the Second Regiment Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, 1861*

to 1865, St. Paul, Minn., 1889. Donors: Mrs. Marshall G. Ligon and Mr. & Mrs. John Meleney.

Andrew J. Boies, *Record of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, from Aug. 1862 to Aug. 1865*, Fitchburg, Mass., 1880. Donors: Mr. Lake E. High, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Theodore J. Hopkins, Jr., the Hon. Robert O. Kay, and Mrs. T. Hoyle Lee.

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R.J. Brunson, *Historic Pulaski: Birthplace of the Ku Klux Klan; Scene of Execution of Sam Davis*, n.p., 1913. Donors: Mrs. E. James Clay, Judge & Mrs. J. Bratton Davis, Mrs. Leroy D. Dunbar, and Mr. & Mrs. C. Poinsett Exum.

By-Laws of the Imperial Fertilizer Co., Charleston, S.C., Charleston, 1890. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Joel Wentworth Wyman.

Allston D. Calhoun, Jr., *Attila Rides Again: Nazism...Nothing New in Naziland*, n.p., 1942. Donors: Mr. Charles N. Gignilliat and Mr. & Mrs. John S. Hoar.

The Carolina Teacher, 19 issues, 1886-1888. Donors: Mrs. George V. Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

Thomas D. and Samuel J. Cartledge (eds.), *Sermons and Discussions With an Autobiography by the Late Rev. Groves H. Cartledge*, Richmond, Va., 1903. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Clare M. McCall.

Catalogue and Circular of the Johnson Female Seminary, at Anderson, C.H., S.C., July, 1848, Anderson, 1848. Donor: Mr. Veron S. Melonas.

Catalogue, 1901-1902; Announcement 1902-1903 of Sumter Military Academy and Sumter Female Seminary, Sumter, S.C., Knoxville, Tn., 1902. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J. Henry Fair, Jr.

Catalogue of Orangeburg College, Orangeburg, S.C., Orangeburg, 1899. Donor: Mrs. Walter L. Shipley.

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Catalogue of Orangeburg Collegiate Institute, Orangeburg, S.C., Orangeburg, 1897. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Rowland, Jr.

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Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, *President's Report, to the Stockholders of the Charlotte Columbia, and Augusta Railroad Company*, Columbia, 1881. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. A.T. Graydon.

Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, *Proceedings of the Stockholders of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R.R. Co., at Their Twelfth Annual Meeting...* December 6, 1882...*at Their Thirteenth Annual Meeting...* December 5, 1883, Columbia, 1883, 1884. Donors: Dr. James P. Kilgo and Mrs. George Fisher.

Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, *Report of the Board of Directors of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R.R. Co., n.p., 1886.* Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harvey W. Tiller, Jr.

Charter of the Merchants' Bank of South Carolina at Cheraw, New York, 1834. Donor: Dr. John Hammond Moore.

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Clafin University, College of Agriculture and Mechanics Institute, *Catalog*, 1889, Orangeburg, 1889. Donors: Mrs. George V. Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

Chesapeake Guano Edition of Grier's Almanac for the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Louisiana, Macon, Ga., 1884. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Richard Umbach.

Olynthus B. Clark (ed.), *Downing's Civil War Diary by Sergeant Alexander G. Downing, Company E, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, Third Brigade, "Crocker's Brigade," Sixth Division of the Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, August 15, 1861 - July 31, 1865*, Des Moines, Iowa, 1916. Donors: Dr. Jesse L. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. Michael B. Smith, the Hon. Benjamin Trailkill, Jr., Dr. George L. Vogt, and the Hon. Juanita M. White.

Columbia & Greenville Railroad Co., *Annual Report of the Columbia & Greenville Railroad Co., Embracing the Reports of Officers, for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1882; Annual Report...Embracing the Reports of Officers for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1883; Fourth Annual Report...Embracing the Reports of Officers, for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1884...; Fifth Annual Report...for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1885*, Columbia, 1882-1885. Donors: Mrs. Frederick H. Bunting, Mr. E. Walker Covin, Judge & Mrs. J. Bratton Davis, and Mr. & Mrs. Robert C. Walker.

Constitution, By-Laws and Report of the Orphan Aid Society, Charleston, 1894. Donors: Mrs. M.G. Powell and Dr. W. Stitt Robinson.

Edward Corderoy, *Father Reeves, The Model Class-Leader*, Nashville, Tn., 1860. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William Keenan III.

C.H. Corey, *A History of the Richmond Theological Seminary*, With

Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Work Among the Colored People of the South, Richmond, Va., 1895. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. John R. Craft, Mr. & Mrs. Richard M. Gergel, Dr. & Mrs. E. Arthur Dreskin, and Mr. & Mrs. Alexander Haskell, Jr.

The Cotton Plant (Marion), March 1885 issue. Donor: Mrs. Carol Winberry.

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The Francis Daniel Pastorious Industrial School for Colored Youth. Allendale, South Carolina: Its Needs Explained, Germantown, Pa., 1901. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Robert S. Lambert.

Benjamin Franklin Grady, *The South's Burden; or The Curse of*

Sectionalism in the United States, Goldsboro, N.C., 1906. Donors: Mr. Andrew W. Chandler, Mrs. Jeannette Christopher, Dr. James O. Farmer, Dr. Lloyd G. Gibbs, Mrs. Donna P. Harris, Ms. Sarah Leverette, Mr. & Mrs. Walter E. Hayden, and Mr. & Mrs. Jim Hayes.

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Henry S. Hamilton, *Reminiscences of a Veteran*, Concord, N.H., 1897. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. J. Macfie Anderson, Jr.

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Harry Hammond, H.L. Mayson, and Thomas J. Davies, *Public Roads of South Carolina*, n.p., 1889. Donor: Mrs. Mary Maclean.

Robert Goodloe Harper, *Speech of Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq. at the Celebration of the Recent Triumphs of the Cause of Mankind, in Germany...*, New Haven, Ct., 1814. Donor: Mr. Philip S. May, Jr.

Coe Hayne, *Race Grit: Adventures on the Border-Land of Liberty*, Philadelphia, 1922. Donors: Mrs. Kristin W. Hook and Mr. & Mrs. Walter McNeal Keenan.

Robert Y. Hayne, *Speech of Mr. Hayne, Delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the Mission to Panama, March, 1826*, Washington, 1826. Donors: Mr. Bobby Clark and Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Vernier Lewis.

William H. Heard, *From Slavery to the Bishopric in the A.M.E. Church: An Autobiography*, Philadelphia, 1924. Donor: Mr. Allen Stokes.

Chester D. Heywood, *Negro Combat Troops in the World War: The Story of the 371st Infantry*, Worchester, Mass., 1928. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harry W. Atkinson.

James K. Hosmer, *The Thinking Bayonet*, Boston, 1865. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Coxe, Jr., and Dr. James D. Daniels.

The Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina: Their Charter, Bye-laws, List of Stockholders, Directors and Officers, Columbia, 1835. Donor: Dr. John Hammond Moore.

The Johnston Institute, Henry S. Hartzog, Superintendent, Johnston, South Carolina, 1896-97, Johnston, 1896. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. William Keenan III.

Edwin Lehman Johnson, *The Surprising Value of Manure from Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls*, Greenville, 1897. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Andrew B. Wardlaw.

Zacharias A. Jones, *The Progress of a Race*, Elmira, N.Y., 1910. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. James R. Cook, Mrs. C.B. Dawsey, and Dr.

& Mrs. Benjamin Franklin V.

John Carlisle Kilgo, *William Wallace Duncan, An Appreciation*, Durham, N.C., 1908. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Edward E. Pollakoff.

Stanley Lane-Poole (ed.), *The Life of the Late General F.R. Chesney, Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery...by His Wife and Daughter*, London, 1893 ed. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Harry M. Lightsey, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Duane P. Myers, and Mr. & Mrs. Brooks E. Royals.

Joseph LeConte, *The Making of the Berkeley Hills*, edition of 25 copies, Berkeley, Ca., 1989. Donors: Mrs. Butler C. Derrick, Mr. Derrill S. Felkel, Mr. & Mrs. Terry L. Helsley, Mr. & Mrs. Alfred S. Gramling, and Mr. & Mrs. Alva M. Lumpkin.

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Stephen Harriman Long, *Rail Road Manual, or a Brief Exposition of Principles and Deductions Applicable in Tracing the Route of a Rail Road* (with 1835 ownership inscription of Richard Colcock and his 1837 pencil inscription as engineer of the Cincinnati & Charleston Rail Road to his assistant engineer), Baltimore, 1829. Donors: Dr. John Hammond Moore, Miss Lucille Roberts, Mr. James C. Scott, Dr. & Mrs. Richard K. Truluck, Dr. & Mrs. Bryan Walker, and Mr. C. Edward Wise.

McCormick County: Its Inception and the Men and Institutions Instrumental in Creating It. An Historical Record of the Important Events Leading Up to Its Formation and a True Statement as to the County's Resources and Advantages, Both Developed and Undeveloped, McCormick, 1916. Donors: Col. & Mrs. John F. Hare and Miss Dorothy Johnson.

Charles J. McNeil, Jr., "The Soldier's Memory (Just Two)," sheet music, Columbia, 1917. Donor: Mrs. Carol Winberry.

J.E. Mahaffey, *Found at Last! "Positive Proof" That Mormonism Is a Fraud and the Book of Mormon a Fable...*, Augusta, Ga., ca. 1901. Donors: Mrs. George Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

Robert Means, *Considerations Respecting the Genuineness of the Pentateuch, With Special Reference to a Pamphlet Entitled The Connexion Between Geology and the Pentateuch*, by Thomas Cooper, M.D., Columbia, 1834. Donors: Mrs. George Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

Middlebrook's Almanak, for Georgia and the Carolinas, for the Year of Our Lord 1812, Charleston, 1811. Donors: Mrs. L.B. Adams, Mrs. Fred C. Alexander, and Mr. Malcolm Bell, Jr.

Minutes of the First Annual Convention of the South Carolina Baptist

Young People's Union, Held at Orangeburg, S.C., April 2-3, 1896, Greenville, 1896. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. E. Allen Capers.

Minutes of the Second Annual Convention of the South Carolina Baptist Young People's Union, Held at Greenville, S.C., April 1, 2, 1897, Greenville, 1897. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Paul A. Horne, Jr.

Minutes of the South Carolina Baptist Young People's Convention, Held at Columbia, S.C., April 6-9, 1899, Greenville, 1899. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Frederick M. Heath.

Minutes of the South Carolina Baptist Young People's Convention, Held at Batesburg, S.C., March 30 - April 1, 1898, Greenville, 1898. Donor: Mr. Horace E. Harmon.

Minutes of the Thirty-First Annual Session of the Orangeburg Baptist Association Held with the St. George Baptist Church, October 18-20, 1900, Greenville, 1900. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. James Hardwicke.

Minutes of the Thirtieth Annual Session of the Orangeburg Baptist Association, Held with the Norway Baptist Church, Orangeburg County, S.C., October 12-13, 1899, Greenville, 1899. Donors: Dr. H.L. Sutherland and Mr. Joel Taylor.

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Minutes of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Session of the Orangeburg Baptist Association, Held with the Orangeburg Baptist Church, Orangeburg County, S.C., October 16-18, 1896, Greenville, 1896. Donors: Mrs. William C. Boyd and Mrs. T.C. Callison.

The Mirror; or, Carolina and Georgia Almanac, for the Year of Our Lord 1804..., Charleston, 1803. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Charles R. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Nathaniel I. Ball III, Judge Randall T. Bell, Mr. James D. Camp, Mr. & Mrs. Robert S. Cathcart, Mr. & Mrs. Virgil W. Duffie, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. John G. Farmer, Jr., Mrs. Esther A. Graff, Miss Eleanor C. Leadbeater, and Mrs. Monette E. Redslob.

Loring Moody, A History of the Mexican War, or Facts for the People, Showing the Relation of the United States Government to Slavery, Compiled from Official and Authentic Documents, Boston, 1848. Donor: R. Hunter Kennedy Memorial Fund.

Paul Morand, Charleston (U.S.A.), Liege, Belgium, 1928. Donors: Mrs. James McAden, Dr. & Mrs. Jack A. Meyer, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph R. Surface, Mr. & Mrs. Edward F. Teague, Mr. & Mrs. George R.R. Walker, and Dr. H. Frank Trotter.

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Thomas, and Mr. & Mrs. Robert P. Wilkins.

J.A. Mowris, *A History of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, N.Y. Volunteers, (Fourth Oneida,) from the Date of Its Organization, August, 1862, Till That of Its Muster Out, June, 1865*, Hartford, Conn., 1866. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. David A. Rembert, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas L. Stepp, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur L. Williams, Dr. & Mrs. John Winberry, and Mrs. James F. Yates.

A. Donald Newell, *Gunstock Finishing & Care...*, Georgetown, 1954. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Nelson K. Gibson and Mrs. James Gressette.

Orangeburg Collegiate Institute, *Announcement, 1896*, Orangeburg, 1896. Donor: Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm L. Mann and Mr. William C. Schmidt, Jr.

The Orangeburg Collegiate Institute Established by the Orangeburg, Charleston and Edisto Associations..., Orangeburg, 1896. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Ralph E. Lee.

William Campbell Preston, *Speech of Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, on the Annexation of Texas. Delivered in the Senate of the United States*, Washington, 1838. Donor: Mrs. Lewie G. Merritt.

Proceedings at the Jubilee of Landmark Lodge No. 76, A.F.M. of South Carolina, December 11th, A.L. 5900, Charleston, 1901. Donor: Mrs. Myrtis Ginn Osteen.

Prospectus of the University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1866. Donors: Mrs. George Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

C.M. Prutsman, *A Soldier's Experience in Southern Prisons*, New York, 1901. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. William Townsend Barron.

The Red Bank Courier (Red Bank, Saluda County), vol. 1, no. 1, 21 March 1896 issue. Donors: Miss Lea Walsh and Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Middlebrook.

Re-organization of the University of South Carolina, in 1873, and Catalogue for 1872-'73, Columbia, 1873. Donors: Mrs. George Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

Report of the Committee on the Military, on the Memorial of the North-Eastern Railroad Co., Columbia, 1855. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Richard Harpootlian, Dr. & Mrs. Daniel W. Hollis, and Mr. & Mrs. Stanley V. Lewis.

Report of the Joint Committee of the Two Houses, Appointed at the Last Session to Inspect and Report upon the Affairs of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, Columbia, 1847. Donor: Dr. David K. Bowden.

Report of the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum, to the Legislature of

South Carolina, November, 1847, Columbia, 1847. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Mark Wilson Buyck, Jr.

Caroline B. Reynolds, "Liberty Calls," sheet music, Columbia, 1917.
Donor: Mr. Joel Patrick.

Rules of the Mount Sion Society, Established at Charleston, in South-Carolina, January 29, 1777, and Incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly of the Said State, February 13, 1777, to Which Is Prefixed, The Act for Its Incorporation, Charleston, 1784. Donors: Mrs. George Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

The Saluda Magazine, 7 issues, 1936-1938. Donors: Mrs. George V. Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

T.M. Scroggy (publ.), "I'm Off for Charleston," music broadside, n.p., n.d. Donor: Mrs. Fred C. Hensley.

Senator [M.C.] Butler's Reply to Alliance Inquiries, and Synopsis of His Services in the United States Senate from the State of South Carolina from 1877 to 1894, Washington, ca. 1894. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Nicholas F. Vincent.

J.P. Smeele, *Over die oorzaken van den strijd tusschen Engeland en zigne Amerikaansche kolonien in de vorige eeuw*, Gravenhage, 1856.
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South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, *Sued Carolina, das Garten Land von Amerika. Die Ideal Gegend fuer die Heimatsuchenden*, Columbia, 1905. Donors: Mrs. George Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

South Carolina House of Representatives, Resolutions Adopted by McGowan's Brigade, South Carolina Volunteers, Richmond, 1865. Donor: Mrs. Raven I. McDavid, Jr.

Southern Educational Monthly (Charleston), 17 issues, 1879, 1881. Donors: Mrs. George Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.

The Story of Lander, 1872-1922, Greenwood, 1922. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Joel Wentworth Wyman.

The Sumtonian, vol. 1, no. 2 (November 1901). Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Robert D. Cook.

J.E. Tobin, *An Oration on the Subject of Education, Delivered Before the Healing Springs School Association, on the Fifteenth of June, 1849, Charleston, 1849. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Sanders Guignard.*

E.C. Tracy, *Memoir of the Life of Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., Late Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for*

Foreign Missions, New York, 1845. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. John B. Carter, Dr. & Mrs. Bert Dillon, and the Hon. & Mrs. Robert O. Kay.

William Henry Trescot, *A Defence, Read Before a General Court Martial, at Fort Moultrie, So. Ca.*, Charleston, 1859. Donors: Dr. Matthew J. Bruccoli and Mr. George Barratt Wilkins.

Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, *The Captured Scout of the Army of the James: A Sketch of the Life of Sergeant Henry H. Manning, of the Twenty-Fourth Mass. Regiment*, Boston, 1869. Donor: Mrs. Ralph Bagnal.

U.S., 20th Cong., 1st Sess., House of Representatives, *Memorial and Petition of Francis Henderson, Jun., on Behalf of Themselves and Family, Heirs and Representatives of John Laurens, Deceased*, Washington, 1827. Donor: Judge Thomasine G. Mason.

U.S., 20th Cong., 1st Sess., House of Representatives, *Memorial of Citizens of Chesterfield, Marlborough, and Darlington, Assembled at Cheraw, in South Carolina, Against a Further Increase of Duties on Imported Articles*, Washington, 1828. Donor: Mrs. A.D. Oliphant Memorial Fund.

U.S. 20th Cong., 1st Sess., House of Representatives, *Memorial of the Citizens of Laurens District, South Carolina, Against Any Increase of the Tariff, &c.*, Washington, 1828. Donors: Mrs. John W. Lindsay, Sr., and Robert W. Coggeshall Memorial Funds.

U.S., 20th Cong., 1st Sess., House of Representatives, *Memorial of the Inhabitants of Barnwell District, in S.C., Remonstrating Against Any Additional Duties on Imported Woollen Goods*, Washington, 1827. Donors: Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Garrison.

U.S., 20th Cong., 2d Sess., *Report from the Secretary of the Navy, in Compliance with a Resolution of the Senate of the 20th May Last, in Relation to the Establishment of a Navy Yard, Between Cape Hatteras and Florida*, Washington, 1829. Donors: Miss Rebecca Bryan and Mrs. William L. Cain.

U.S., 48th Cong., 2d Sess., Senate, *Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Transmitting an Estimate for an Appropriation for a Storehouse at the Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C.*, Washington, 1885. Donor: Miss Katherine Taylor.

U.S., 54th Cong., 2d Sess., Senate, *Memorial on Behalf of the Individuals Formerly Comprising and Belonging to the Catawba Tribe of Indians, and Accompanying Papers*, Washington, 1897. Donor: Mrs. Carol O. Taylor.

U.S., 53d Cong., 3d Sess., House of Representatives, *Letter from the Secretary of War, Transmitting Survey for Steamboat Channel Between Beaufort, S.C., and Savannah, Ga., with a Letter of the Chief of Engineers, Report of a Survey for a Steamboat Channel Between*

Beaufort, S.C., and Savannah, Ga., Washington, 1895. Donor: Mr. T. Benton Young, Jr.

U.S., Secretary of State, *Letter from the Secretary of State, Transmitting a Return of the Marshal of South Carolina of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the District of Kershaw, in That State, Washington, 1822. Donors: Dr. & Mrs. Donald E. Saunders, Jr.*

U.S., Coast Survey, *Defences of Charleston Harbor, Fortifications on James Island, Philadelphia, 1865. Donor: Mrs. William H. Tuller.*

Walhalla Female College, *Catalog, 1879-1880, Walhalla, 1879. Donors: Mrs. George V. Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.*

John Wesley, *The Saints' Everlasting Rest; or, A Treatise of the Blessed State of the Saints in Their Enjoyment of God in Glory...*, New York, 1856, with a manuscript notation by Col. E.B.C. Cash: "This book contains as much damn nonsense as was ever printed in a similar space." *Donor: Mrs. Marion E. Stevenson.*

Daniel K. Whitaker, *The Claims of Agriculture To Be Regarded as a Distinct Science. An Address Delivered in Charleston Before the Agricultural Society of So. Caro. at Its Anniversary Meeting, August 20th, 1833, Charleston, 1833. Donors: Mrs. George Burns, Capt. & Mrs. William W. Burns, and Mr. & Mrs. James J. Wheeler III.*

Young Men's Christian Association, *Edgefield Y.M.C.A. Directory, 1890-91, Charleston, 1890. Donor: Mrs. James Alva Burkette.*

Maximilian Zuboff, "Northern Volunteers Quick Step, Composed & Dedicated to Capt. Saml. S. Mills and the Officers and Members of the Corps," Charleston, 1840. *Donor: Mr. Joel Patrick.*

PICTORIAL SOUTH CAROLINIANA

Photograph album, 1889, of William Watts Ball (1868-1952), contains thirty-nine photographs, chiefly of his University of South Carolina classmates. **Donor:** Mrs. Eleanor Ball Hewitt-Myring.

One hundred sixty-three photographs, 1938, of Edwin L. Green, Jr., and Francis Marion Kirk, include plantation homes, outbuildings, and Negro tenants, of St. John's Parish, Berkeley County. Green and Kirk intended to use the photographs in a book which they tentatively entitled "Antediluvian St. John's Parish." Unfortunately, the book was never published. **Donor:** Mrs. Edwin L. Green, Jr.

Photograph, 1906, The Military College of South Carolina, Class of 1906. **Donors:** Mrs. Robert Leopold and Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Manning.

Photograph, 1941, of Zion Presbyterian Church, Charleston. **Donor:** Mrs. Ann B. Fryga.

Photograph, ca. 1917-1918, of the officer corps of the Second Regiment, Camp Moore, Styx, S.C. **Donor:** Mrs. Elizabeth Hampton.

Photograph, ca. 1917-1918, of 16th Company, 156 Depot Brigade, Camp Jackson, S.C. **Donors:** Professor Granville W. Hough and Mrs. Barbara W. Kilgore.

Three photographs, 1916, of students of Seneca Institute, Seneca, and of the Gibbs family of Sumter. **Donor:** Mr. Harvey S. Teal.

Daguerreotype, undated, of Methodist Bishop William Capers (1790-1855). **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Ellison Capers.

Stereo cards, 1877 and undated, "Mistletoe" and "The Little Donkey" photographed by J.A. Palmer, Aiken, S.C., and American Views: "Picking Cotton, So. Carolina" and "South Battery St., Charleston, S.C." **Donors:** Mr. & Mrs. Samuel F. Reid, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. R. Glenn Sharp.

Engraving, 1866, "Cotton Plantation in South Carolina. Copied from a Painting made on the spot." Plate XX in Solon Robinson's *Facts for Farmers*. **Donors:** Mr. Frank B. Gilbreth and Dr. Joseph Edward Lee.

Photograph, 1947, 1700 and 1800 blocks of Main St., Columbia. **Donor:** Mr. Brad Mobley.

Seventeen post cards, 1906-1928 and undated, of various South Carolina scenes, including the City Opera House, Newberry; Bennettsville Negro Training School; First Presbyterian Church, Laurens; the Jenkins Orphanage Band in St. Petersburg, Fla.; Bamberg Graded School; Westminster High School, Oconee County; Palmetto National Bank, Columbia; and Westminster Christian Church. **Donors:** Dr. & Mrs. Richard E. Hult, Jr., Dr. & Mrs. Herbert A. Johnson, Dr. Charles Lesser, Mr. & Mrs. H.L. Mayfield, Miss Elizabeth L.

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Four photographs, 1901-1913, of the Hyatt and Keenan families, include a first grade photograph, Hyatt Park School; Brown Hyatt "After the Chase," at the residence of F.H. Hyatt, 4200 Main St., Columbia; and interior views of the William J. Keenan home, 1510 Plain St., Columbia, decorated for the wedding of Nell Keenan and Brown Hyatt. **Donor: Mrs. Julia Hyatt Huffman.**

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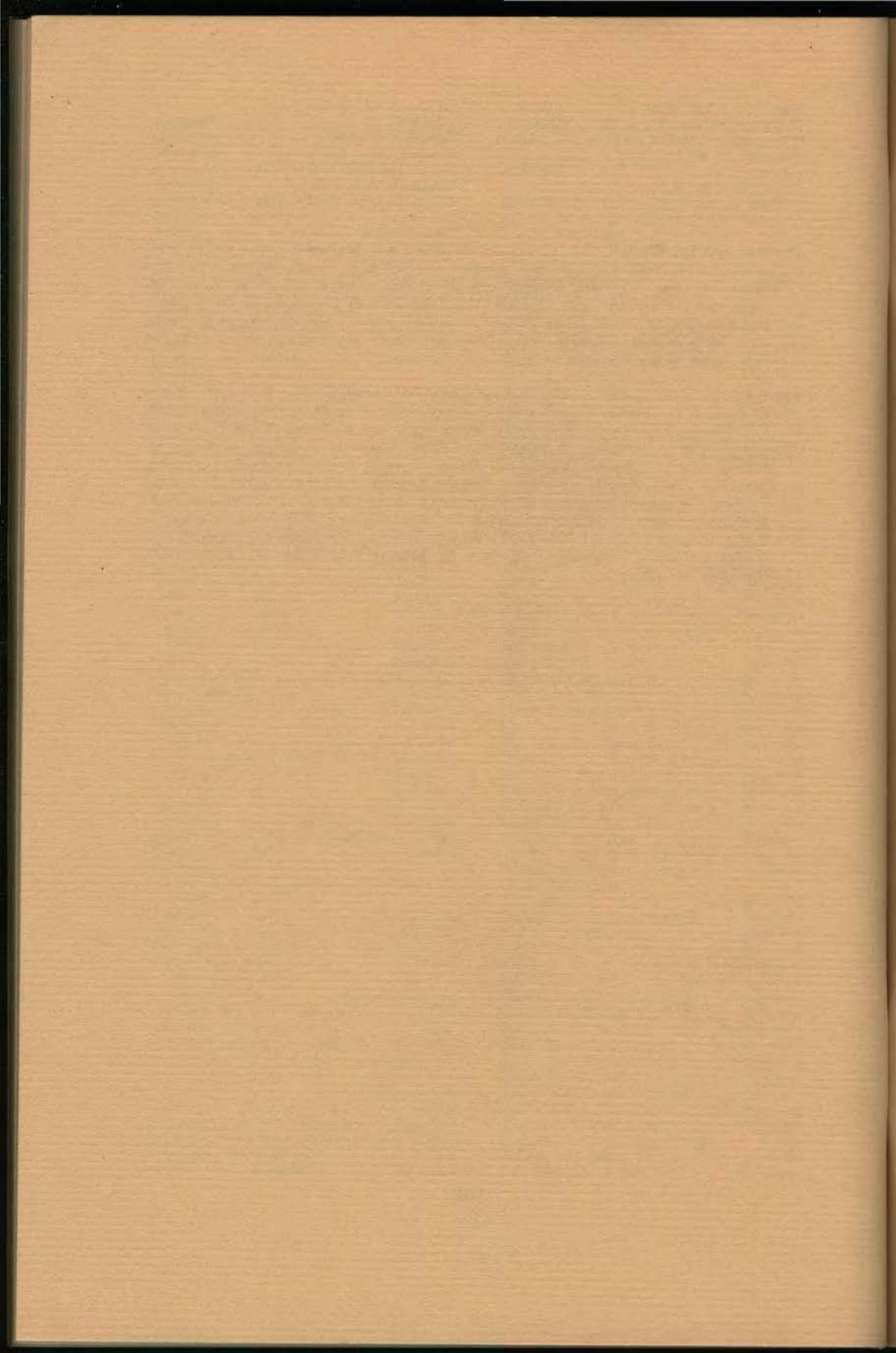
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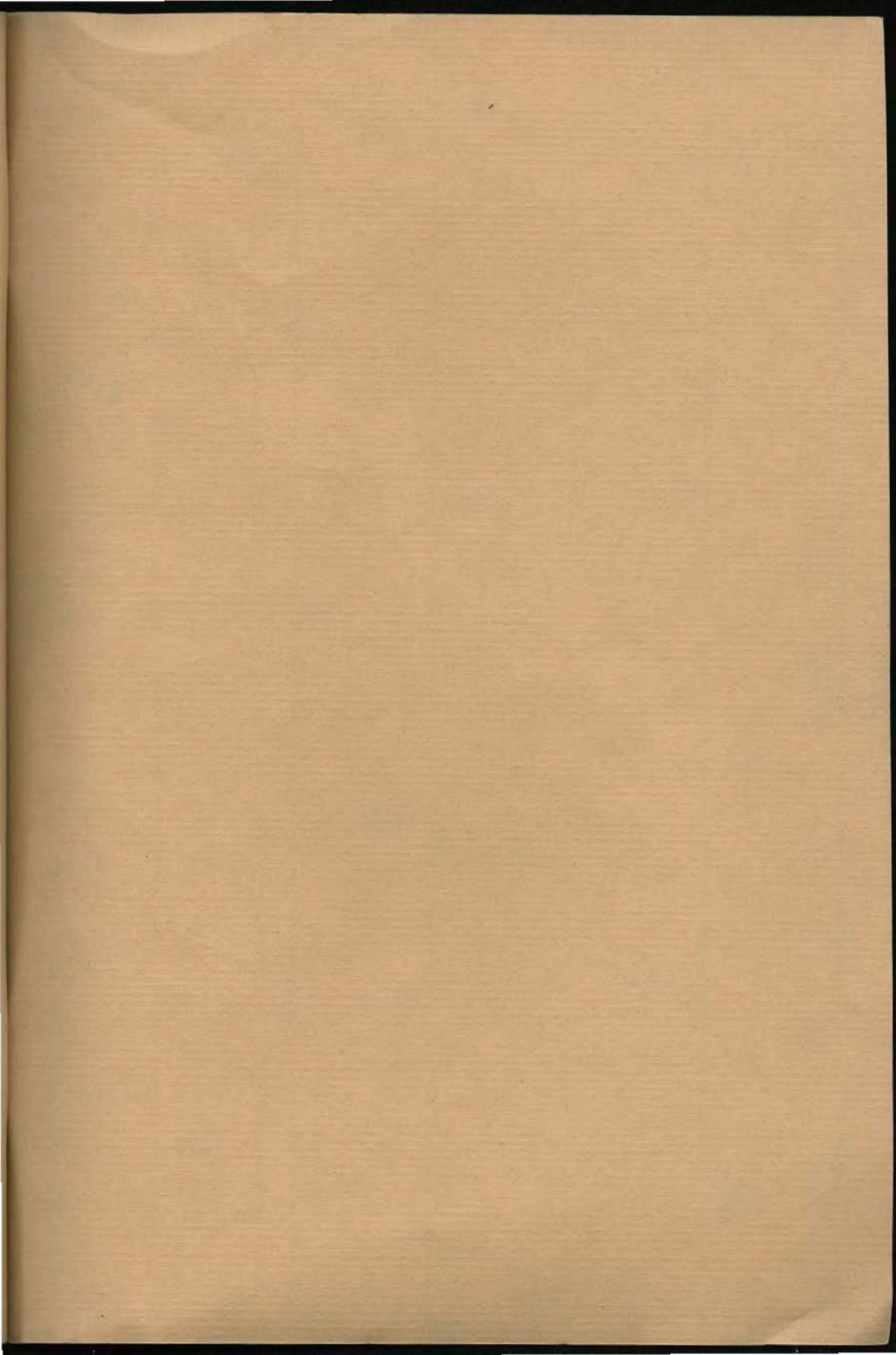
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